P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,812—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
COMPLETE SANITATION ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
CONTAINS OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M
			1899.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5527	W. Whaler	30th Inst.
* ORIENTAL	6264	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5189	J. R. Le Cleac'h	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5264	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7893	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7528	F. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7901	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5267	W. Whaler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7528	F. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5527	W. Whaler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	6264	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7374	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	6264	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7528	F. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER IMAIL AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Mosewich	4,311	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Mar. 1900

1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ... Rs. 605, Rs. 350, Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Belen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

Saloon. Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE ... Rs. 375 Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060,	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 2nd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	22nd Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 27, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,239	Bouscrd	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	"	10th May, 1900

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "LAOS," 6,300 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employés, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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CALCUTTA Old Court House Street.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Wabers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	16
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	6

PURIFIED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "ASSYRIA" 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 4th January, calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 12th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 30th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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MONIES Cabled and paid same day to England. Cost of message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on application.

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WANTED, a PARTNER with small Capital for a COFFEE ESTATE in MYSORE, proprietor would SELL half share Rs. 10,000. Fifty acres under cultivation in full bearing 9 years old, total acreage of state 150, parts of which are suitable for the cultivation of Pepper, Cardamoms, and Vanilla, situated on Ghat Road, "Manjelore" and within a few hours of an excellent and Harbour River and Jungle containing Bison and Sambur, &c., For further particulars apply to—

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GREY NATIVE WRAPS OR COTTON BLANKETS.

PRICES—Grey, Re. 1-12 each, reduced to Re. 1-8 each. Navy, Red or Green, Rs. 2 each, reduced to Re. 1-12 each.

Grey, size 16 feet by 4 feet: coloured few inches, shorter in length and breadth. (Weight about 5 1-4 lbs.)

Special discount on large orders.

Thousands sold to famine relief works.
NEW CAVALRY JHARAN OR DUSTER.
The above are strongly woven and made specially for stable use and heavy horse work.
Size 24 inches by 24 inches,
Re. 4-2 per dozen.
Superior quality, with fancy red border.
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DURRIES.
MADE TO ALMOST ANY PATTERN.
Before ordering elsewhere please send to us for samples.
Special discount on orders for Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals.
Regulation Durries.
A Speciality.
Size 6'×3'. Weight 3 & 3 1-2 lbs. each. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-2 each.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

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OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.
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NOTE SPECIAL CASH RATES

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ONLY HIGH CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

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DOYEN & Co.'s EXTRA DRY, per doz.	65 0	35 0	73 0	39 0
GIESLER'S "FOR INDIA" BRAND, per doz.	70 0	40 0	85 0	44 8
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE, per doz.	77 0	41 0	80 0	45 0
PERRIER JOUET'S "FINEST DRY," per doz.	70 0	37 8	78 0	42 0
do "RESERVE CUVEE" per doz.	75 0	40 0	84 0	44 8
POMMERY and GRENO'S EXTRA SEC, per doz.	75 0	42 0	87 0	47 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR, per doz.	39 0	21 8	43 8	24 12

PORTS—

SANDEMAN & CO.'S.

TREACHER & CO., have given much attention to the selection of these wines, which are shipped direct by the above celebrated firm, a sufficient indication of their very superior quality.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical profession, is a superior Dessert Wine of fine bouquet and character, per doz.	40 0	21 8	44 8	24 12
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured Previous to being bottled, per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price, per doz.	22 8	...	25 0	...
WHITE PORT or VINO BLANCO, per doz.	33 0	...	33 8	...
" " STONES BLACK CAPSULE, per doz.	45 0	...	50 0	...
" " GREEN " "	32 0	...	35 0	...

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FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.

These are selected and matured on the spot and shipped through this well-known firm, who have obtained a world-wide reputation for high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following selection will be found specially suited to the tastes and requirements of residents in India:—

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AMONTILLADO—A Genuine "Natural" Sherry, of Superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines, per doz.	45 0	50 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine, of full flavour and firmness, per doz.	31 0	34 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired, per doz.	32 8	33 8
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended, per doz.	31 0	34 8
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use, per doz.	28 0	31 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean-drinking Sherry, per doz.	22 0	24 8
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality, per doz.	19 0	21 8
XEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERE, per doz.	25 0	28 0

CLARETS—

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
COTE'S Sr. EULALIE, per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
Sr. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand," per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux," per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possess body with pleasing flavour," per doz.	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
GOOD DINNER WINES.				
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour," per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour," per doz.	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux), per doz	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.				
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet," per doz	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet," per doz	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

BURGUNDY—STILL—

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage, per doz.	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 0
POMARD, per doz.	25 0	13 12	28 0	15 8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma, per doz.	23 0	12 12	21 0	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy, per doz.	28 8	15 12	32 0	17 8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy, per doz.	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 10

SPARKLING BURGUNDY—

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Dessert Wine, per doz.	30 8		34 0	

AUSTRALIAN WINES—

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HERMITAGE, per doz	20 0	11 8	23 8	13 0
CLARET, No. 1. "	22 8	12 8	25 0	14 0

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS, FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

SPECIAL.—It should be noted that the Company are not merely the Agents of a few Wine Merchants at home, but themselves buy direct from the producers, and their prices bear one profit only.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE C .
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS.

STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs.
SILVER	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 whips	
"	Spirit Cigar lighters, Tea-pot shape	85
"	Cigarette Case, plain	35
"	" " enamelled Poker hand "These are great Days"	Rs. 23, 35, 60, 75
"	" Diagonally Fluted, heavy	70
"	Cigar " fluted to hold 4 Cigars	75
"	" " " 5 Cigars	80
"	" Cigarettes one side, Cigars the other	105
"	Safety Match boxes, holding at the side slip for striking matches	110
"	Fusee " Hall marked	14
"	" and Sovereign Case	88
"	Cigar Box, holding 50 Cigars, 8 3-4" long, 5" wide, 2 3-4" high,	Rs. 34, 32, 21
"	Cigarette Box holding 100 Cigarettes, 7 1-2" long, 3 1-2" wide, 3 1-2" high,	200
"	Mounted Cabinet Photo Frames	100
"	" " " Heart Shape	Rs. 12, 16, 22, 26, 28
"	Carte-de-visite	Rs. 15, 20
"	Lady's Card Cases, in leather case	Rs. 9, 9, 10, 12
"	Gents " "	Rs. 26, 27, 42
"	Napkin Rings from Rs. 7-8 per pair in case to	36
"	Mounted Lady's companion	27
"	Manicure Sets in handsome case	30
"	Waist clasps, new designs	Rs. 16, 24, 26, 35, 50, 80
"	" Buckles "	Rs. 7, 10, 8, 11, 12, 14, 21
"	Lady's Cycle Match Boxes	Rs. 10-8, 13-8, 12
"	Hair pin boxes	8
"	Perfume, Solid Screw top, 5" high, 2 1-2" diameter	Rs. 32, 34
"	Mounted, Cut glass Scent bottles	561
"	" Smelling Salts	Rs. 5, 12, 13, 13-8, 26
"	" Scent bottles in handsome leather case	Rs. 9, 12 and 26
"	Inkstands, one bottle	Rs. 25, 52, 80
"	" two bottles	Rs. 38, 54, 70 and 92
"	Mounted leather pocket books	Rs. 200, 306
"	" Cigar cases	13
"	Spirit binocular in brown leather case	12
"	" flasks	250
"	Sugar tongs and 6 Tea-spoons	56
"	" " 12	48
"	Salt cellars and spoons, pair in case	70
"	" " set of 4 in case	48
"	Child's knife, Mug, spoon and fork from	130
"	Christening Mugs	130
"	Camden Whist Markers in case	Rs. 32, 55
"	Pair Fish Carvers, Ivory handles in case	110
"	Coffee and Tea Service with 16" Tray	90
"	Cups, plain polished	1,260
"	" fluted and raised	from 45
"	Purse, with handsome watches, complete	" 100
"	Mounted Spirit bottles "Whisky"	Rs. 32, 32
"	" " " Cut glasses	32
"		Rs. 25, 32, 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEASON 1899-1900.

SOME OF OUR

SPECIALITIES.

"ARMY" BROWN LEATHER POLISH—

A very superior Dressing, cheap and serviceable. It is simple in application, harmless to the Leather, and imparts a beautiful hard polish to all kinds of Brown Leather, such as Boots, Belts, Saddles, Gladstone Bags, etc., etc.

MACHINE OIL.—An unequalled lubricant for Sewing Machines, etc. Does not clog. Per bottle Ans. 12.

FRIGIDINE.—A Powder which, used either alone or dissolved in water, absolutely prevents putrefaction during warm weather of meat, fish, fowl, and all comestibles. Per packet, Ans. 12.

Phillips & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

LIFE BELTS & LIFE BUOYS

ACCORDING TO BOARD OF TRADE REQUIREMENTS.

APPLY TO

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE AND SONS,
SHIP CHANDLERS, 18 AND 20, DALAL STREET, FORT.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIEMENS BROS., & CO.,
LIMITED.
ELECTRICAL
AND
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Lead-Covered Cables and Wires for Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light Work, Dynamos, Alternators, Reversible Motors.

CONTRACTORS FOR
Submarine Cables and Land Lines, Electric Railways and Tramways, Central Stations and Transmission of Power by Electricity.

SOLE AGENTS:
TURNER HOARE & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & GODOWNS of this Company will be CLOSED on NEW YEAR'S DAY, the 1st proximo.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 27th December, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SETOS	1,748	Carstens	19 Janv. 1900.

taking cargo and passengers for Lamu, Mombasa, Tanga, Darwsalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers, from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 29th December, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, and MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, these days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1899.

BOMBAY 3RD. EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1900.

OWNERS are REMINDED that First Entries CLOSE on MONDAY, 1st January, 1900, at 7 P.M.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 29th December, 1899.

PLAGUE NOTICE.

PIC-NIC and SHOOTING PARTIES wishing to go across the Bombay Harbour should, in accordance with the Medical Inspection Rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, obtain a PASS from the PORT HEALTH OFFICER at his Office in the Town Customs House; otherwise they should present themselves for Medical Examination at Shepherd's passenger wharf at the Mooli Bandar at any time between Sun-rise and Sun-set.

JOHN CRIMMIN,
Ag. Health Officer of the Port.

Bombay, 30th December, 1899.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager."

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as the book ran 1899 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Ingl Copy ..... Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Street, Mazagon, next to the Roman Catholic Chapel "Gloria," the valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, glassware and crockery, pladdiwas, shonized cottage piano, Scotish fire resisting safe, pictures, lamps, table orna, English clock under dome, strong-bolts landau and other carriages, collection of rare plants in tubs and pots, such as standard roses, palms, lillies, crotons, ferns, cacti, &c., the property of JOHN S. MAISMENT, Esq. (who leaves) are publicly sold by us on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co, Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KLONDYKES.—SOUDANS—and BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEF, WIDE END SCARFS, for Ladies or Gents' Wear. All the New Styles and Designs, just received.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

CHARMING, ARTISTIC, useful and inexpensive CHRISTMAS and WEDDING PRESENTS, to suit every one. Inspection invited.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.

PROFESSOR LADD of America writes on 15th December, 1899, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Bombay:—"The copies of the photographs of Mrs. Ladd and of me arrived last evening. They are in every respect most Satisfactory Indeed; although we have both sat for our Portraits many times, you have given us the most excellent results we have ever secured."

B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., JEWELLERS have REMOVED from their old Premises in Hornby Row, and OPENED their business in No. 34, CHURCH GATE STREET, opposite Viasa Confectionery, with a large and varied collection of Jewellery.

TO LET, immediately, at Middle Colaba, Opst. P. O. The Airy and Commodious TOP-DOOR of a Bungalow, presently occupied by Mr. M. R. Dalal, and formerly by Mr. A Tellery. Apply on the premises, to J. R. S. KHARAS.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

ON VIEW.—Mr. John S. Maidment Valuable Furniture, Landau, Brougham, Garden, etc., at Church Street, Mazagon, TO BE SOLD on SUNDAY, the 31st Instant.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS for NEW YEAR. All new novelties in Plated Ware, Leather Goods, Fancy and useful articles, at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROS., Hornby Road.

TRY YOUR LUCK at our FISH POND. Kept open till New Year's Day. Thousands satisfied. Rare treat to young and old at SHROFF BROS., Hornby Road.

MATHERAN and DEOLALI.—BUNGALOWS TO LET, Large and Small, fully furnished. Monthly or for Season. Rent very moderate. Apply to H. N. LORD, MATHERAN.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by Jones G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chaukli, No. 6.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK-DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriabhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 13 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Battliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Battliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Battliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials, Battliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Battliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—We have now on hand—Elegant designs in Diamond Necklaces, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and choice selections of Indian Gold Jewellery at REDUCED PRICES for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., 34, Church Gate Street, Opposite Vienna Confectionery.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED
BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, by NORTON, 39 and 40, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. give Notice that the PASSAGE RATES from BOMBAY will be as under from the 1st January, 1900:—

SINGLE TICKETS.

—	To London by Sea.	To London via Brindisi including Rail and Sleeping Car.	To London via Marseilles including Rail and Sleeping Car.	To London via Marseilles including Rail only.	To Brindisi, Marseilles, Malta or Gibraltar.	To Aden.	To Portsaid or Ismailia.
FIRST SALOON.....	Rs. 750	Rs. 790	Rs. 790	Rs. 750	Rs. 700	Rs. 285	Rs. 630
SECOND SALOON ..	475 & 550	..	..	475 & 500	425 & 500	200 & 217	410

RETURN TICKETS.

	To London and back by Sea.	To London by Sea returning from Marseilles or Brindisi.	To Marseilles or Brindisi and back.	To London via Brindisi returning same way including Rail and Sleeping Car in both directions.	To London via Marseilles returning same way including Rail and Sleeping Car in both directions.
FIRST CLASS 4 months...	Rs. 1,100	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,180	Rs. 1,180
Do do 12 do ..	1,300	1,250	1,200	1,380	1,380
SECOND CLASS 4 do ..	800 & 875	750 & 825	700 & 775	....	....
Do do 12 do ...	900 & 975	850 & 925	800 & 875	....	....

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & CO., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DONT MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
A MOROCCO SILVER PRINTED PERMANENT CALENDAR

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO EVERY PURCHASER OF
1 DOZ. HUSCHKES COLOGNE WATER
Only from 15th to 31st DECEMBER, 1899.
TO BE HAD EVERY WHERE AND ALSO FROM
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.
RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
93, MEDOW STREET.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
"THE WORLD KNOWN HOTEL."
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXE,
"THE HOTEL DE LUXE OF INDIA."

THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THESE HOTELS
are under the direct Control of
NINE EXPERIENCED EUROPEANS.
A Staff unequalled by any Establishment of its kind in India.

THE CUISINE AND SITUATION ARE UNRIVALLED IN BOMBAY.

Apply To MANAGER,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
OR
TO MANAGER,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BATH THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. a.
BATH THERMOMETERS, with Magnefying lens Fronts, Silvered metal scale, mounted on Wood, with Handle on Top.—Dr. Forbes Specifications	1 4
PORTABLE BATH THERMOMETERS, reversible Nickel plated screw case, so that it can be made double length.—Dr. Forbes Specifications	1 4
PORCELAIN HOUSE BATH and SICK-ROOM Thermometers, Enamel Mercury Tube.—Dr. Forbes Specifications	1 4
PORCELAIN BATH THERMOMETERS, very fancy, with Handle at Top, Enamel Mercury Tube.—Dr. Forbes Specifications	3 0
SIXES MAXIMUM and MINIMUM Thermometers, Enamel Mercury Tubes, Black indices, in black Japanned tin cases	3 12
FLOATING BATH THERMOMETERS, Encased in Wood with Handle at Top.—Dr. Forbes Specifications	6 0
	1 0

Please note for the safe delivery of orders and correspondence address us as below as there are others trading under the name MADON.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, NEAR THE ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR
XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.
It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 3 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,

Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptional Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims
Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
E. PATERSON BROWN,

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PASSENGER AGENTS IN ENGLAND.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
Passage Department.
Passengers will be met on arrival of Steamer in London, and their Baggage cleared and forwarded.
SEND US A LETTER BEFORE EMBARKING, or from Port Said if coming to London by Steamer, and our Representative will be in attendance on arrival. Hotel Accommodation secured if desired.
Every trouble saved. Newspapers regularly Posted. Every trouble saved.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.
"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.
KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1865.
COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It posesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bonded Agents to J. J. & S.
HAY & Co. LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
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HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co	London.
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EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
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BOMBAY.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.	
CLUB BLEND	"
O. H. L. LIQUEUR	"
SLATER'S V. O.	"
RODGER'S GLENLIVET	"
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR	"
PRIVATE RESERVE	"

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., L
BOMBAY.

TO ONE AND ALL
MAKING PURCHASES OF US
OF ANY WINES OR SPIRITS
From 15th December to 5th January
WILL BE
PRESENTED
GRATIS
A Life Size (Bust) Coloured Portrait (28"×22") of the late
RIGHT HONOURABLE
W. E. GLADSTONE
or a Copy (27"×21") of the PICTUR
"AT THE FOUNTAI
from the Famous Painting by the lat
LORD LEIGHTON, P. R. A
TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel &c
	Rs.	Rs	Rs
With Turnpin Side	...50	22	10
With Single Temple	...50	24	1
With Cur	...50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	...50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTIO Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and for Steel.
Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has g universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare an Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPA which are executed with the greatest precision least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CA FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing feelings, but I should like to thank you. Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my to cough. Since I had the celebrated "Trachoo the same as the late Emperor of Germany unlike him, thank God, I am still alive perfo at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could po have had a more violent cough; it was so b times that it quite exhausted me. The nu which was very copious and had a been ened, and I have been able to get rid of it wi difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Drafts payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Kyaukpyu.	Penang.	Macao.
Colombo.	Kuala Lumpur.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Batavia.	Kobe.
Hongkong.	Sourabaya.	Tientsin.
Shanghai.	Samarang.	
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..... 11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... 51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 3 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PROVIDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 6 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
E. B. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
C. E. NOBLE, Esq., 31 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
LYONS.	KOBE.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or no price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPECIFIC CURE for DIABETES in a second case, when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALE FRIEND" a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Hangrast, Bengal.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cliff Street, Chowkie Frontage, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cliff Street, Chowkie Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furnitures, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate rates.

Up-Country ORDERS and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,
AND
56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

THE CHILTERNS, WENDOOERS, BUCKS.

THE Revd. C. E. R. ROBERTS, M.A., (St. John's Coll. Oxon) Assisted by qualified Master receives TWENTY BOYS of 8 to 14 years to prepare for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Grounds 21 acres; Gymnasium, Bathing, &c., Beautiful and healthy situation among the Chiltern Hills, 35 miles from London. Inclusive fees £30 at term. Entire charge of Boys whose parents reside abroad. A postal address.—the CHILTERNS, Halton, Tring, England.

ENGLAND. CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

ST. HELENS College. Miss WINGATE and Miss POTTER receive a limited number of DAUGHTERS of Gentlemen TO TRAIN and EDUCATE. Healthy situation near Downs. Efficient staff, large grounds, every attention to health. Entire charge undertaken of Indian Children at Moderate and inclusive fees. Prospectus and references, &c., on application.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LD.,

SEALED OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Company's Mills, the Old and the New, will be received at the Mill offices of the Company at Victoria Buildings, Colaba, on or before the 1st of January, 1900. Every offer will have to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. The Directors don't bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th October, 1899.

BATAVIA QUININE AUCTIONS.

SAMPLES (in bottles of 1-4 oz. English) of the SULPHATE of QUININE TO BE SOLD by Auction at Batavia on 26th February, 1900, can be obtained on application to Messrs. McNEILL & Co. Agents, Bandong Quinine Manufactory, Samarang. Messrs. MACLAINE WATSON & Co. Batavia; Messrs. FRASER EATON & Co., Sourabaya and the Undersigned.

Catalogues containing full particulars of lots and conditions of sale will be sent to applicants as soon as issued.

Part of the Quinine to be sold as above fulfils the requirements of the Pharmacopœa Neerlandica, Edition, III and part those of Ph N Ed II and of the Ph. Brittanica.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LD.,

RE DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the Subscribed portion of the above Debentures the following bearing the numbers hereunder given have been drawn for payment under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 30th day of December, 1899. The numbers are:—

5, 25, 27, 32, 43, 47, 63, 66, 67, 70, 79, 92, 96, 98, 100, 101, 105, 109, 111, 120, 125, 135, 139, 155, 161, 164, 172, 177, 178, 187, 193, 196, 197, 205, 231, 240, 256, 258, 264, 265, 283, 290, 295, 297, 305, 330, 335, 339, 346, 356, 383, 384, 391, 401, 426, 451, 452, 453, 455, 503, 544, 567, 620, 626, 627, 643, 645, 649, 660, 664, 681, 691, 704, 705, 720, 726, 739, 740, 741, 757, 765, 766, 777, 793, 802, 810, 835, and 846.

TATA and SONS, Agents,
THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LD.
Bombay, 27th December, 1899.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH & FOREIGN SHIPPING.
SURVEYORSHIP AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the APPOINTMENT of SHIP SURVEYOR to the above Society at BOMBAY having become vacant, the Committee have decided to appoint a Surveyor to perform the combined duties of Ship and Engineer Surveyor at that port, and are prepared to receive applications from persons who may wish to become candidates for the appointment.

Candidates will be required to possess a good knowledge of the construction and repair of Iron and Steel vessels and of the machinery of steam vessels.

The Surveyor will not be required to be exclusively the servant of the Society and his remuneration will depend upon the fees he may receive for surveys.

All applications should be accompanied by testimonials as to the applicant's personal character and professional fitness for the office, and must be received by the Secretary at the address given below NOT LATER THAN MONDAY, THE 5th FEBRUARY, 1900.

Further particulars as to remuneration and conditions of appointment, as well as forms upon which applications must be made, can be obtained from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR and Co., Lloyd's Agents, Bombay.

By Order of the Committee,
A. G. DRYHURST,
Secretary.
2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C., 8th December, 1899.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates

For 1 Year,	6 per cent.	per annum.
" 9 Months,	5½	" "
" 6 "	5	" "
" 3 "	4	" "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Paishers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken.

Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, a Merchant, late of Bombay, Ex-opean Inhabitant.
SORABJEE JEEJEEBHOY, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.
JULIUS WOOD CAMPBELL, late Acting Manager, Imperial Bank of Persia, Bushire.
GEORGE SARKIRE DAS ATAMIAN, formerly of Bombay, and late of Mooral, near Bagdad, Armenian Inhabitant.
JAVERCHUND LILLADHUR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
PALLONJI SORABJEE KAPADIA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name and style of James Pearse and Company.
ISAAC REED, late Foreman, Erecting Shop, North-Western Railway, Quetta.
JOSEPH RAPHAEL VALLADARES, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his office, within one month, from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 29th December, 18 9.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 60 of Act II (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 5,00,000 (five lakhs) out of the unallotted balance of the sanctioned loan of 25 lakhs advertised for on the 14th August, 1899, on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will bear a currency of (2½) twenty-five years from the 1st November, 1899, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st May and the 1st November of each year. Provided that anticipation interest on the earnest deposits as well as on all subsequent deposits made under this Notification will be paid to the nominal Debenture as specified in paragraph 13 of this Notification, and the payment will be noted on the back of the Debentures when issued as payment in full for the first-half year ending 30th April, 1900.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 5 0, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 5,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 5th January, 1900.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1899-1900."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta municipal debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered be paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but when debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment later being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas; but not in any fraction of a rupee. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees or rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into two equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I. As near as possible to 50 per ct. payable on 15th January, 1900.

Instalment II. As near as possible to 50 per ct. * payable on 31st January, 1900.

12. The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

13. Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will be on the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

14. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the res pective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th April, 1900.

15. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a "no rata" allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allottable on any tender is less than Rs. 100.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 3-30 p.m., on Friday, the 5th January, 1900, at the Municipal Office.

* Including earnest deposit, if in currency-notes or cheque.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office: Calcutta, 22nd December, 1899.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I ..... hereby tender for Rs. ..... of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1899-1900 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees ..... annas ..... for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification dated the 22nd December, 1899.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. ..... as earnest deposit.

(Signed) .....

Dated .....

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 8-45m. 10-20a. Low water, 3-30m., 3-17a.
Banks closed. New Year Holidays.
Pensioners' Fete. Town Hall.
Y. M. C. A. Convention, Apollo Bander, 10 till 12-30.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 9-43m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-19m., 3-59a.

THE BULSAR HIGH SCHOOL.—The Bai Awabai Bulsar High School sent up for the Matriculation Examination ten candidates this year, out of whom five were declared successful. We congratulate Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabji Joshi, B.A., the head-master, for the success. Before Mr. Joshi took charge of the school not more than one candidate had come of successful in previous years.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.—The parade service to-morrow, at 11 a. m. will be full choral, and the Band will be accompanied by the organ. Gounod's "Nazareth" will be sung as an Anthem by Mr. Coates. In the evening there will be a procession, and a solemn *Te Deum* will be sung, as a thanksgiving for the mercies of the past year.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 4 p. m., on Sunday, the 31st inst. Letters, etc., for Aden and Egypt, specially marked for transmission by this steamer, will also be despatched. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 3rd January.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Pistor, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, A.E. Von Waldeck, describing himself as a Dutch tourist, was charged on remand with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle, of the value of Rs. 150. The accused was arrested by Inspector Murray, on the strength of a telegraphic message from the Calcutta police, and was remanded to jail, pending the receipt of a warrant from that place. Mr. Murray produced the warrant before the court, and the accused was ordered to be sent to Calcutta.

A DISHONEST WORKMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Da-tur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Sheikh Abdool Rahiman, a Mahomedan, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a *saya* (an article of wearing apparel), and a metal watch and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 18, belonging to one Mahomed Ibrahim. The accused and the complainant were workmen in a bakery at Pakmodia Street, and the former had obtained the articles in question on his representing to the latter that he wanted them for the Mahim Fair, on Christmas Day. The matter having been subsequently reported to the police the *saya* was recovered from a dancing-girl, named Banu, and the watch and chain from a Marwadi, to whom they were pledged for Rs. 5-8. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED HERSELF IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Dadar Koombharwada, touching the death of Shanta, a Hindu woman, aged about eighteen years. The deceased was the wife of one Gopinath Amaram, a clerk in the Factory Excise Department and resided with her husband in an out at Dadar Koombharwada. She was married to her husband about six years ago and it was alleged that the couple lived happily together. The woman had been suffering from headache and was tired of life. She was slightly deranged in her mind and was rather strange in her behaviour. On Thursday morning, the husband missed her missing from the house and made inquiries, when a woman, who resides in the same out, informed him that some one had just fallen into the well near her house. The husband ran to the well and saw a Hindu woman floating on the water, before any assistance could reach her, she sank. The police were informed and they dragged the well and recovered the body in the afternoon. There were no marks of violence on the body and the evidence recorded showed that it was a case of suicide. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of India, commenced its meetings on Thursday last, at the Association Building, Apollo Bunder, and was very largely attended by the delegates from various centres in India. In the evening various papers dealing with the subjects of the Association, were presented by the delegates and very interesting discussions followed. In the evening a social reception was held at the Town Hall for the purpose of meeting the delegates, at which Mr. J. Moreby, Chairman, Bombay District Union, presided. Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman, President of the Bombay Association, having cordially welcomed the delegates, Messrs. W. M. Oates, of Glasgow and London, and O. H. Nicoll-Owen, and the Rev. C. H. Yatman addressed the meeting on the Christian work open to the delegates in this country. The speech made by the Rev. C. H. Yatman was very appropriate and impressive. The programme of speeches was interspersed with songs rendered by Mrs. Bollam.—The Convention resumed its meeting yesterday, the chief subject of the morning being "The Winning of Young Men for Christ by its Active 'Members.' Very useful papers were also read by Mr. C. B. Smith and Mr. L. P. Larsen, of Chanda. In the afternoon some more papers were read, one of which, viz., "the attitude of the association towards the evils which assail young men," evoked lively discussions, in course of which many valuable hints were given. In the evening Mr. T. A. Bailey read a lecture on "The Association World." The lecture was illustrated by lantern views and proved very intere-ting. The Rev. C. H. Yatman will commence a mission in Bombay on Sunday next.

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Dec. 24.

A PUBLIC meeting was held here this afternoon in the premises of the Bhownagar High School for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of the famine-stricken people. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb presided. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed himself highly gratified at the large attendance at the meeting. They were all aware, he said, what the State had done and been doing to ameliorate the suffering of the masses, whose number on reliefs had now reached to about 25,000, besides some 5,000 people gratuitously relieved in poor houses. It was the duty of the people, therefore, to open cheap grain shops and to keep up the dying cattle. Resolutions were then passed for opening a subscription list and appointing committees to carry out the object of the meeting. A list of subscription was circulated in the meeting and Rs. 30,000 were subscribed on the spot, on the motion of the Nagar Sheth a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Maharaja, and the proceedings terminated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mazgaon & Lower Colaba, Port Southern and Esplanade ...	9	2	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi ...	14	4	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada ...	16	4	48
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill ...	3	1	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	16	4	68
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	3	3	13
G Mahim and Worli ...	4	0	7
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Residential and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	15	29
Total ...	65	33	237
Total plague deaths to date ...	61,783	53,189	
Same date last year ...	59	26	125

DAMAUN.

Slower Damaun showed yesterday (27th instant), a clean plague mortality bill. Dr. Kalapesi inoculated during the course of the 27th inst., 157 persons where of 56 were Parsees, 18 Sootars, 17 Dhorias, 13 Doolias, 11 Banias, 7 Machis, 7 Christians, 6 Pardesis, 5 Naiks, 4 Bhandaries, 3 Bhoosars, 2 Borahs, 2 Bramins, and 1 each of the Purbhoo, Khojas, Dhed, Maratha, Bhatela, and Mangela castes. Two were rejected, one having measles and the other being feverish.

RELAPSING FEVER AND OVER-CROWDING IN THE COMMON PRISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At two inquests I held this morning at the Arthur Road Hospital on convicts from the Common Prison who had relapsing fever I was astonished to hear from the jailor of the prison that there are at the present time, including those in the Arthur Road Hospital and Prison Hospital, no less than 371 convicts and under-trials confined in the Common Prison and that the accommodation is for 150 only. Can it be wondered at that relapsing fever has been raging in the Prison and that there are now 81 convicts and under-trial prisoners suffering from it in the Arthur Road Hospital (1 of whom has since developed small-pox) and 2 in the Prison Hospital under observation? If the matter has not been brought to the notice of those responsible for this unsatisfactory state of things (I was informed by the jailor that no report has been sent in beyond the ordinary weekly or monthly returns) the sooner it attracts the attention of the authorities through the public press the better, and it is for this reason that I send you this letter.—Yours, &c.,

ALLAN F. TURNER.

December 29.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHICHPADA.

A FIRE of great magnitude occurred at Chichpada on Wednesday, causing great damage to hay that had been stacked for despatch to the famine districts. The fire originated in a grass but belonging to Manharji Vadilal, the cook, of a local mess-house. The fire spread with great rapidity and in a very short time the whole of the stacked grass was in flames. Information was immediately circulated. The Mahalkari of Nawapur; the Chief Constable Donabhai, of the T. V. Railway Police; Mr. Clabby, Railway Police; Superintendent; Mr. Bennet, P. W. Inspector and Mr. Cochmin, Traffic Inspector; went to the spot, but nothing could be done to save the fodder. Later on Mr. Sohani, Chief Constable, Nawapur, joined us and Mr. Clabby made enquiries, and came to the conclusion that the outbreak was a pure accident. The damage to grass is estimated at Rs. 80,000 and injury to presses was caused to the extent of Rs. 10,000. No loss of life or of railway buildings and other purposes party took place.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 15TH DECEMBER.

TO-DAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain G. Langbourne, with English mails of 15th December, arrived in Bombay harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

Adams, Major C
Adamson, Miss
Adye, Col and Mrs
Alexander, Mr W L
Allen, Sub-Condr, Mrs
Animos, Mr
Andrews, Capt F A
Arnold, Sergt J and child
Ashe, Mrs
Astivish, Sub-Condr
Atkins, Mr J de C and infant
Austin, Miss
Andre v, Capt P Mrs
Ant, Miss
Bassen, Gymnaander, Mrs, 2 boys and 2 girls
Barton, Col and Mrs
Baker, Mrs and infant
Barraclough, Mr
Barrett, Mr and Mrs W
Barrie, Miss
Berrell, Mr and Mrs D
Bean, Miss R
Bill, Mr B
Bourne, Mr A K
Boyd, Col
Bowden, Mr and Mrs
Brunton, Mrs
Brown, Mr
Brown, Sub Condr and Mrs
Barnett, Miss
Bull, Miss
Cobbe, Capt C C
Case, Mr J B
Chand, Mr P M
Chamberlain, Mrs and Miss
Chamberlain, Rev and Mrs, infant and child
Clowyer, Miss J
Clarke, Rev & Mrs C W A and infant
Clarke, Mr L T
Cowherd, Mrs
Colville, Mr & Mrs H S
Cowen, Mrs and infant
Cornish Bowden, Lieut H T
Cockburn, Miss
Cowan, Mr E
Crichton, Mr
Clarke, Miss
Carter, Mrs
Crotty, Miss
Carroll, Mr R
Cuthbert, Mr P S F
Cockburn, Miss K
Cropper, Mr D
Dave, Miss
Dugat, Capt
Doyle, Sub-Condr and Mrs and two boys
Deane, Mr G W
Dawson, Mr
Davison, Miss
Davidson, Mrs
Dunlop, 2nd-Lieut C M
Elliot, Mr R H
Eeddie, Mr
Egerton, Lieut-Col E
Ellis, Mr and Mrs J H
Emerson, Mr
French, Miss
Fletcher, Mr F D
Fox, Mr. R
Fraser, Mr and Mrs H W
Fernand, Lieut, Col. E
Fisher, Mrs
Graham, Mr D M
Gordon, Mr C H
Gray, Mr & Mrs H T
Glover, Mr and Mrs R S
Graham, Mr W
Gaisford, Mrs
Good, Sub-Lieut G R
Gahagan, Mrs and two children
Goodwyn, Capt and Mrs
Gile, Mrs H A and two infants
Grady, Mrs left and boy
Guthonk-an, Mr
Haythornthwaite, Rev Mrs and Miss
Hugne, Rev and Mrs
Hal, Mr E B
Hart, Mr R
Hesketon, Miss, Mrs and 2 children
Haycock, Mrs
Haig, Mr P de H
Hebberd, Miss
Harrington, Mrs H J and child
Henderson, Mr Mrs and Miss
Harvey, Sub-Commander
Henderson, Mr
Holmes, Mr
Hornby, Miss E M
Hart, Mr F de H
Hamilton, Mrs
Harvey, Miss
Hosee, Mr A H
Handcock, Miss
Iree, Conductor
Imaja, Mr F
Imosa, Mr J
Jonnes, Miss
James, Mrs and four children
Jackson, Commander, Mrs and son
Jones, Sub-Commander and Mrs
Keogh, Commander and Mrs J P
Kerin, Mrs
Lewis, Mrs
Lloyd, Capt C E
Leakey, Major
Lee, n, Mr P
Larmour, Mr and Mrs C F
Langard, Dr
Little, Rev K R O
Lane, Rev Mr B
Luckott, Mr and Mrs
Mom, Lieut F G
McEoan, Mr
Mowat, Mr W
Myburgh, Miss
Murray, Mr and Mrs F
Macrae, Capt J L
Mortimer, Mr, Mrs and 5 children
Montgomery, Sub-Commander, Mrs and child
Meamore, Mrs
Macworth, 2nd-Lieut F J A
Mackichan, Rev D
Miller, Mrs
Mackichan, Miss
Murray, Capt and Mrs
McDonald, Mr and Mrs R
Milson, Mr W R
Mackinlay, Mrs J and Miss
Mackfee, Miss
Moore, Mrs and Miss
Merrett, Mrs, two Misses and two Masters
Muir, Mrs A H and child
Moore, Mrs and 2 children
Northcott, Mrs
Nicolson, Mrs G R
O'Sullivan, Mr
Otter, Rev H J
Overton, Mr J J
Poole, Capt and Mrs C
Peile, Major Mrs A W
Pipe, Commander E
Potts, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Pratt, Rev and Mrs
Pringh, Mr R R
Pilkington, Mr H S W
Pirie, Mr and Mrs A H
Patterson, Miss
Paul, Mr and Mrs J E
Pikie Selle, Commander and Mrs
Pa nock, Mr
Pator, Mr C
Rudolph, Mr
Reid, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Reid, Miss M
Robinson, Mrs
Rolandson, Miss
Roberts, Miss
Rice, Rev and Mrs D
Rodriguez, Mr J
Ramsay, Miss M
Rimington, Mr
Reid, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Selby, Professor and Mrs
Shankland, Mrs
Shearer, Miss E M
Sharp, Miss M E
Sharrock, Mrs & infant
Shepherd, Mr J A
Spindler, Mr
Scudder, Miss
Sangster, Capt and Mrs and infant
Stokes, Mrs and infant
Samaan, Mr C E
Samotzke, Mr F
Schwartz, Mr
Thompson, Mr
Tilley, Master
Thomas, Mr and Mrs P B
Taylor, Mr E E
Taylor, Mr a d Mrs
Thornhill, Lieut G H
Thompson, Mr and Mrs and girl
Urquhart, Mr F F
Vibbe, Mr and Mrs
Wilson, Mr E
Walker, Mr T
Wood, Mr J G
Walsh, Mr and Mrs E H and two children
Wright, Rev and Mrs
Wellett, Mr
Williams, Miss L H
Williams, Judge Mrs and Miss
Young, Mr and Mrs M
Yerbury, Miss

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already advised	67,134	5	5
Mr L A Fraser	5	0	0
Mr W R Williams	20	0	0
Dist Supdt of Police, Phlore	140	0	0
Officers of the 2-1st Gurkhas	174	4	0
Rev J Syms	5	0	0
Mr R M Naylor	5	0	0
Colonel C W H Sealy	100	0	0
Mr W S Parker ..

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & Co.,

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.

Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.

A

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflammation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
57, & 59, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
[ESPLANADE ROAD,]
[Opposite Bombay Club.

GOLD ENGLISH CHAINS

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

ENGLISH WATCHES

BY

JNO. JONES:

LOCKETS, PENCILS, CHARMS,
&c., &c., &c.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE

[CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.]
FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

THE markets, both locally and at home, were closed for the greater portion of the week on account of the Christmas holidays, and very little business has been put through in the intervening working days. News from the Seat of War has been meagre during the week, and a slight rise has taken place in Consols and Government of India Securities. Consols now stand at 99, showing a rise of 3/4 from the lowest point touched a few days ago. Indian Sterling and Rupee Paper which had receded to 106 and 62, are to-day quoted in London at 106 1-2 and 63 7-16 respectively, showing a recovery of 2 1-2 in the former and 1 7-16 in the latter. In Bombay, during the week, 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper droped considerably and the rate went as low as 94 1-8, but after various fluctuations it closes steady this afternoon at 95, 1-2 both for ready Sales and on Account; and business during the week is reported to the extent of about 15 lakhs, any further improvement in the Home Markets will tend to strengthen prices on this side. 3 per cent. Paper is to-day quoted at Rs. 90 nominal, and 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds at Rs. 116.

The following shows the amount of Government Promisory Notes enfaced from Bombay to London and from London to Bombay between the 23rd and 29th December 1899:—

From Bombay to London 3 1-2 per cent. Rs. 15,000.
From London to Bombay ... ... Nil.

The Official Banks rates to-day for Private Bills, 60 days' sight, is 8 per cent., and for Government Securities, both at the Banks and in the bazaar, 7 per cent. The money market is reported firm.

The Bank of Bengal is reported to have raised its rate of interest one per cent, the rate now stands at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks have been closed for the greater portion of the week in consequence of the holidays, but little business has been reported in the interval. The following are the closing quotations:—

On England, Bank Bills	1s 4 29/32d	Telegraphic Transfer, Sight.	1s 4 11/16d Rdy
First Class Credits	1s 4 29/32d		1s 4 11/16d Jan
Documents—Paris France Mercantile Bills	1s 4 15/32d Jan		1s 4 1/32d Feb-Mar
On Calcutta Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s 4 15/32d Jan	On China Mercantile Bills, 30 days' Sight	1s 4 1/2d Feb-Mar
On China Mercantile Bills, 30 days' Sight	1s 4 1/2d Feb-Mar	Hongkong	Rs 142 1/2 per 100 dols
English Bar Gold, 100 touch (per tola)	1s 4 1/2d	Shanghai	Rs 136 per 100 Tls.
Sovereigns	173 1-4	Japan	Rs 149 per 100 yens.
Bar Silver	1s 4 1/2d	Java	Rs 142 1/2 per 100 dols
		Straits	Rs 142 1/2 per 100 dols
		Telegraphic Transfer	Rs 65-0-0 ready; Rs 65-0-0 forward.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending the 27th inst. show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£ 29,300,000	unchanged.	
Public Deposits	£ 7,300,000	Inc.	£ 1,100,000
Other	£ 41,400,000	,,	£ 800,000
Other Securities	£ 35,700,000	,,	£ 400,000
Notes and Gold	£ 17,900,000	,,	£ 600,000

Bank's reserve is 36 per cent. of the Liability against 37 per cent., last week. £350,000 have been paid into the Bank.

COTTON.—Liverpool Telegrams of yesterday's date report the Cotton market as having closed firm; Surats quiet and Arrivals steady. The total day's sale amounted to 10,000; bales sold on speculation and for Export 1,000, and the total day's Imports 23,000.

Middling Americans have advanced to 4 14-32 as against 4 10-32, last week, pointing to a rise of 1-8 during the period covered by this report; while forwards gained 9-64, and are now quoted as follows:—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
4'18	4'15	4'13	4'9	4'8

Telegraphic advices from New York show the quotation for Mid-Americans at 7 11-16 as against 7 9-16 during the week; Futures have gained 10 and 11 points, respectively, for March and June.

Surats too have participated in the forward movement and have gained 1-16. The total day's receipts of Cotton at United States Ports were 30,000; Exports to Great Britain 15,000, and to France and Continent *nil*.

	1899	1898
Six days receipt at U. S. Ports ...	148,000	—257,000
,, ,, Exports also G. B. ,,	30,000	—151,000
,, ,, France and Continent ,,	61,000	—98,000

Locally the Cotton market might be said to be firm, and though there is not much doing for export, mills are reported to have bought a few lots at advanced prices. Prices during the week, both for ready and forward deliveries, advanced Rs. 5 to 7. To-day's sales for mill consumption are as follows:—

100	bales Compta	at	Rs. 235
100	,, Western	,,	,, 183
100	,, Pachora	,,	,, 201
100	,, Bengals	,,	,, 189
100	,, Chalisgaon	,,	,, 202

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 189—3 27-32	
Do. Fully Good	,, 183—3 14	
Do. Good	,, 176—3 5/8	
Bolatee, Fine	,, 205—4 1/8	
Do. Fully Good	,, 199—4 1-32	
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 202—4 1-16	
Comra, Fully Good	,, 206—4 1/8	
Dhollera, Fine	,, ...	
Do. Fully Good	,, ...	
Do. Good May 1900	,, 202—4 5/32	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,, ...	
Westerns	,, ...	
Broach, Fine	,, 211—4 7/32	
Do. Good	,, 211—4 7/32	
Do. Do. March, 1900	,, 217—4 3/8	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	37,397	65,275	29,895
From 1st Jan. to 28th Dec, 1899	2,047,981	1,870,021	1,417,285
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	.....	257	3,859
From 1st Jan. to 28th Dec. 1899	495,242	474,591	500,875
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	16,035	20,442	3,890
From 1st Jan. to 28th Dec. 1899	574,312	500,997	440,277

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts
Wheat for the week	22,754	83,028	32,974
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th Dec.	5,113,730	8,154,143	1,890,789
Linseed for the week	2,039	20,084	10,919
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th Dec.	2,031,433	2,019,511	538,376
Rapeseed for the week	3,358	13,841	4,181
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th Dec.	1,955,280	2,127,368	1,864,454
Gingelly for the week	138,013	135,845	68,223
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th Dec.	1,945,736	2,207,192	1,109,390

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	.....	38,201	.....
Do. from 1st January to 28th December	2,852,857	5,753,731	2,913
Linseed for the week	.....	10,788	30,327
Do. from 1st January to 28th December	2,125,038	2,702,390	741,935
Rapeseed for the week	.....	.....	10,029
Do. from 1st January to 28th December	1,966,676	2,358,895	1,936,249
Gingellyseed for the week	.....	10,599	94,707
Do. from 1st January to 28st December	1,542,012	1,733,393	731,049

WHEAT.—The market is reported quiet, with small business passing. White Pessy, 91 per cent., is quoted at Rs. 5-3-6 per cwt.; 85 per cent. at Rs. 5-1. Jabalpore Pessy, Rs. 4-12; Hard Yellow, 63 per cent., Rs. 6-8; 50 per cent., Rs. 6-6; Delhi No. 1, White Pessy, Rs. 5-14-0, ready, and Rs. 5-10 9, April-May.

SEEDS.—The same might be said of Wheat and Seeds as to the condition of the market. The following are the closing rates:—

Gingelly Seed, White Rs. 8-12 per cwt.; mixed, Rs. 8-2-0; Linseed, Bold, Rs. 8-1-6, ready, Rs. 7-12-9, April-May; Linseed Small Seed, Rs. 7-15-6; Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow, Rs. 6-14-0; Brown Delhi, Rs. 6-6-0, ready, Rs. 6-12-9, April-May; Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 6-8-6; and Poppyseed, Rs. 7-14-6.

PIECE-GOODS.—In Grey Goods the market during the week has been firm and rates show a hardening tendency. Speculative holders of stocks are not selling in expectation of higher prices later on; but the genuine bazaar dealers are generally willing sellers at current prices. Up-country buyers are operating sparingly, and the markets, both at Cawnpore and Delhi, are reported as being firm. Business has been reported in Bombay to the extent of 3,500 packages. As to Bleached Goods, good enquiry continues, and rates are tending in favour of sellers. Prices of Neamsooks, Mulls and Jaconets, however, remain unchanged. In Dyed, Printed and Turkey-Red Goods a steady business at currents rates is reported.

The following are the quotations for imported Goods:—

7lbs 33 in. 37½ yds Grey Shirting, (per piece) ... Rs 2-15-0
8lbs 36 in. 37-38 yds do 3-5-0
9½ to 10lbs 39-39 in. 24yds Madapollams do 1-3-0
No. 40s Mule Twist (per lb) ... 7 7-8 to 7 7-8 ans
No. 30s Water Twist do ... 7 1-8 to 7 5-8 ans

In local-made Goods about 1,500 packages are said to have changed hands, and good demand continues. The following are to-day's rates:—

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	as. cents.
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	6'50 to 7'00
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6'25 to 6'75
Long Cloths	38 to 44	36 to 38	7 to 12	6'25 to 6'75
Do	45 to 55	30 to 38	7 to 12	6'25 to 6'75
Domestics	18 to 27	50 to 66	8 to 16	6'50 to 6'75
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	6'50 to 6'75
Chadders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6'50 to 6'75
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6'50 to 6'75
Plain Dhoties	16 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6'50 to 6'75
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6'50 to 6'75
Red Bordered Dhoties	29 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6'75 to 7'00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6'50 to 7'00
Dhoties with Fancy Bordes	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	6'75 to 7'25
Sooti-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7'25 to 7'50
Checks	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8'50 to 9'00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6'25 to 6'50
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes)	.....	.....	.....	7'00 to 7'50

YARNS.—The market is steady, and to-day's quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	8s Mule,	As.	3 3-4 to 4 1-4	per lb.
,,	,,	8s ,,	,,	3 7-8 ,, 4 3-4	,,
,,	,,	10s ,,	,,	4 ,, 5	,,
,,	,,	12s ,,	,,	4 1-8 ,, 5 1-8	,,
,,	,,	16s ,,	,,	4 1-2 ,, 5 1-2	,,
,,	,,	20s ,,	,,	4 3-4 ,, 5 3-4	,,
,,	,,	24s ,,	,,	5 1-4 ,, 6	,,
,,	,,	30s ,,	,,	6 1-4 ,, 7	,,
,,	,,	40s ,,	,,	7 1-4 ,, 8	,,

METALS.—The closing quotations are:—

Copper (Brazier's) per cwt. in bundles ... Rs 50-0-0
Yellow Metal per cwt. in bundles 43-4-0
Belgian No 2 Bar Iron per candy of 746 1-2 lbs ... ... ,, 47-0-0 to Rs 48-0-0
Basic Steel per candy of 746 1-2 lbs ... ... ,, 49-0-0 to ,, 50-0-0
Swedish Bar Iron per candy of 746 1-2 lbs ... ... ,, 59-0-0 to ,, 60-0-0

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but steady, but no business of importance is reported. We quiet:—

	Ready.	Forward
Liverpool—Cotton (per ton of 40 ft via Suez Canal	.....	£0 15s 0d
Liverpool—Seeds and Wheat Suez Canal via	.....	£0 15s 0d
London—Measurement Cargo, P & O Co via Suez Canal	£1 1s 3d	£1 2s 6d
London—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	£0 15s 0d	£0 15s 6d
London—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	.....	£0 15s 6d
London—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	.....	£0 15s 6d
Havre—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	.....	£0 15s 6d
Havre—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	.....	£0 15s 6d
Antwerp—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	.....	£0 15s 0d
Antwerp—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	.....	£0 15s 0d
Hull via Suez Canal	.....	£0 15s 0d
Dunkirk via Suez Canal	.....	£0 15s 0d
Trieste and Venice—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	.....	£0 17s 0d
Trieste and Venice—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	.....	£0 16s 0d
Marseilles—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	.....	£0 14s 6d
Marseilles—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	.....	£0 14s 6d
Genoa—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	.....	£0 14s 6d
Genoa—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	.....	£0 14s 6d
Hamburg—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	.....	£0 16s 0d
Hamburg—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	.....	£0 16s 0d
China Steamer (P & O)	Rs. 14 to Rs. 18	Rs 14 to Rs 11
Japan do (P & O)	,, 17	,, 17

COALS.—The market has been entirely closed during the week, and business in consequence remains suspended till the beginning of the new year. The quotations this evening are;—

	Ready.	Forward.
Davison's West Hartley Coal, per ton alongside	.....	Rs 21-0-0
Welsh Hartley Coal, per ton, alongside	.....	,, 20-0-0
Cardiff Coal, per ton, alongside	.....	,, 23-0-0
Japan, per ton, alongside	Rs 13-0-0	,, 13-0-0
Dosharghur, Bengal, per ton alongside	,, 14-12-0	,, 15-0-0
Muir's Navigation, Bengal per ton, alongside	,, 13-4-0	,, 13-4-0
Jardine's Navigation, Bengal per ton, alongside	,, 14-0-0	,, 14-0-0
Seebpore Navigation, Bengal per ton, alongside	,, 13-12-0	,, 14-8-0
Bird's Navigation per ton, alongside	.....	,, 13-8-0
Tourangchi per ton, alongside	.....	,, 13-12-0
Singarini Coal per ton, Rail delivery	Rs 13-8-0	,, 13-12-0

SHARES.—The only changes during the week are first, in respect of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, which advanced to Rs. 607 1-2; and secondly, the Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company Limited, which rose to Rs. 1,700.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger, 3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £350,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £29,300,000; Unchanged; Public Deposits, £7,300,000; Increase, £1,100,000; Other Deposits, £41,400,000; Increase, £800,000; Other Securities, £35,700,000; Increase, £400,000; Notes and Gold, £17,900,000; Increase, £600,000. The Bank's Reserve is 36 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ DEC. 28.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 29.

French Mail steamer Yarra from China arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay, on the 29th inst.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Rajah, 3,334 tons, Captain J Ietwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 6th December, with a general cargo, and six deck passengers.

THE ss Caledonia, 1,716 tons, Captain H Richardson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, 3d December, with a cargo of 93,662 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE B I S N Co's ss Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Macleau, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 15 cases of opium, 18 horses and Miss Hill, Miss Jones, Mr Richards, 17 native gentlemen and 110 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 4,7 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs D Costa, Lieut J S Shepherd Abdul Hoosein Adamjee and wife, Mr Lalchand Mooldchand, Mr Crumdas Vussandas, Mr Vussondas Premhram, Mr Adroit H Adamjee Pirbhoy, Mr Ahmedalli Molla Alibhoy Mr J Padshi, Lieut Lush, Mr H W Wilhelm and 35 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 29.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Haidana	1,143	Croft			M M & Co
Bengo	462				Portuguese Gun Boat
Chusan	2332	Street			P & O Co
Nizam	2011	Eliot	Calcutta		F Morrison & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin		R I M S
P Stewart		Pinhall	Wet Basin		T I G T S
H M S Pomone		Simons	Dock		Royal Navy
Cragoswald	2085	Peran			A Monteschiff
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Arethusa	1198	Wilson			W & A G & Co
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co
Sinda	1093	Webber			M M & Co
H Bolckow	679	Bakc			B & P S N Co
Urlana	3383	Plommer			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Fry			M M & Co
Chikla	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Muttra	2265	McIntyre			M M & Co
Warora	2201	Alexander			M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Watkeys			?M M & Co
Korbalia	1468	Manwaring			M M & Co
Gulf of Trindad	1494	Duncanson			B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Assyria s	Maclean	Bushch, Dec 16.
29	Caledonia s	Richardson	Batoum, Dec 3.
	Egypt s	Langcourne	London.
	Raja s	Leftwich ,,	Calcutta, Dec 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta, &c.
	Ochla s	Rickford	Rangoon, &c.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Assyria, for Persian Gulf,
,, Okara, for Coast ports and Calcutta,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NARIELWALA—December 29, at Bombay, Bai Virbaiji, widow of the late Shanurji Sorabji Narielwala and mother of Ardeshir and Pestonji Narielwala. Funeral this afternoon at 3 p.m., at Khetwadi 13 Lane, near Cama Baugh.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ACRES—HAWKER—December 9, at All Saints', Margaret street, T G Acres, Public Works Department, India, to Joanna, Fitzgerald, widow of late G C Hawker, and daughter of R Barr-Smith.

LONG—REEVES—December 5, at Kilmurry McMahon Church, county Clare, J S L Long, Executive Engineer, India Public Works Department, son of Ven the Archdeacon of Cashel, to Eileen Rosetta, daughter of R W C Reeves, J P and D L.

DEATHS.

HARPUR—December 10, Lieut-Gen J Harpur, Bombay Staff Corps, Appley Cliff, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, aged 70.

ROWLAND—December 4, at 36, Melrose Street, Newton Heath, Manchester, England, after a short illness, Louisa, the dearly-loved wife of Frederick Alfred Rowland. Deeply regretted.

SNELL—December 7, R H Snell, late Indian Civil Service, Windlesham, Greencroft gardens, aged 87.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

PRINGLE—December 22, at Rurki, North-West Provinces, Cyril V E Pringle, Engineer Class, The reason Civil Engineering College, eldest son of the H E Pringle, Locomotive Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, aged 20 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1899.

THE Guzerat Parsis from their earliest settlement to the present time form the subject of Part II. of the 9th Volume of the Bombay Gazetteer just published. We have already given a résumé of the salient points of Part I., devoted to the Mussulmans of the Province, mostly of foreign origin, Afghan, Arab, Mogul, the minority being of Hindu race, converted in past ages by missionaries or the sword. The Parsis, as every one knows, are also of foreign origin coming originally from Persia. Flying from the oppression of the Arab conquest, in the early days of Mohamedan fervour, and recruited by regufees from Timur who built his ghastly pyramids of heads impartially taken from Mussulmans and Guebers, they multiplied and became prosperous under the tolerant Hindu rulers of Guzerat. The account of their fortunes in their new home was written, under the supervision of Sir James Campbell, I. C. S., by the late Mr. K. N. Seervai, Income Tax Collector of Bombay, assisted by Mr. Bomanji B. Patel. The Parsis at the present time number 91,361, of whom over 34,000 live in Guzerat and nearly 48,000 in Bombay, and the rest distributed over the Presidency. The history of the Guzerat Parsis may be divided into three periods, six hundred years of prosperity from the beginning of the eighth to the beginning of the fourteenth century; a century of depression—1,360 to 1,400—and then five centuries of reviva. and steady progress. It is not every European people that could boast of eleven centuries of prosperity to one of depression. The first migration from Persia to India is generally considered to have taken place in A.D. 716 or A D. 775. There is, indeed, reason to believe that two migrations took place, the first at the earlier date, and the second when oppression became more severe on the accession of the Abassside dynasty. When the overthrow of the Sassanian dynasty, near the middle of the previous century, dispossessed the Persians of their palaces, halls and gardens, they fled to the hills, and there led a precarious life for a century. Then those who kept the old faith moved to Ormuz, at that time a port on the mainland. After fifteen years' sojourn there, they were again troubled by tha Arab enemy. A priest skilled in astrology told them the stars favoured their leaving Persia and finding safety in India. They put their wives and children on board ship and sailed south till they came to the Island of Diu off the south coast of Kathiawar. The stars again told the wisepriest that they must go further to Guzerat, and they made sail to Sanjan. There the Rana of Southern Guzerat took alarm at the landing of so many armed strangers—eighteen thousand the legend puts the number at—and again the priest saved the situation. He explained their manners and customs, how they honored the cow, water, fire, and the sun and moon, and promised that they would do no harm, but would help the King against his enemies. The King was only in part reassured; he imposed as a condition precedent to settlement that they should learn the language of the country, make their women dress like Hindu women, cease to wear arms, and perform their marriages at night. These conditions being accepted, they were allowed to choose land for a settlement, and the King assisted them to build a fire-temple. The settlement propered; desert and forest grew as rich as Iran.

There is evidence, however, to show that long before Mahomet was born the Persians or Parsis had come to India as traders, and had been hospitably received. Westergaard, in his work on the Zend Avesta, says:—"It may very well have been that the profits of trade, not persection, brought the Parsis to Western India. The Persian connection with India was very old, and for some centuries before the Arab conquest of Persia it had grown very close. In mythic times, it was the religious connection of Zoroaster (not later than B. C. 1000) with India and the Brahman Ichengighatchah who was sent back to convert his countrymen, and Firdusi's story of Prince Asfandiyar, the son of Gushtasp, who was so keen a believer in Zoroaster that he persuaded the Emperor of India to adopt fire-worship." Hindu accounts mention the introduction of fire-worship at Dwarka in Kathiawar in the sixth century B. C. Closer relations between Persia and India date from the accession of the Sassanian dynasty, A. D. 226. When over four centuries later, the Caliph Omar caused Bussorah to be built, his intention was not only to make it a place of arms against India, and of trade, but also to prevent the Indian Prices from sending help to the Persians. There had been many treaties between the Persian monarch and Indian princes in Western India, and Indian princesses were married to Persian princes. There was also an active trade. At the end of the sixth century, the trade passed from the Romans to the Persians and fleets from India and China visited the Persian Gulf. Persians in their own ships traded with India and with China. At the time that Parsi refugees came to Guzerat, other Parsis went to China as missionaries, traders and refugees. In A. D. 750 Arabs and Persians were so strong in Canton that they became seditious and plundered the city. A century or two later there were many fire temples in China. Eventually the Parsi refugees did not confine themselves to Western India many of them went further afield. Those in Guzerat were, after a respite of six centuries, assailed by the Mussulman enemy; this time under Alp Khan, the General of Mahomed Shah. Fourteen hundred mail-clad Parsi horsemen under a certain Ardeshir, armed the fortunes of one day, defeating Alp Khan. But the next day the Hindu ruler and his Parsi cavalry were defeated, and the Parsis had to fly from Sanjan to the Bharuthills. There they remained, keeping alight their sacred fire, but losing much of their traditions and customs, until the decline of the Mahomedan power allowed them to settle in Baroda. Tolerant Mussulmans allowed them to prosper, and from all parts came other Zoroastrians. The fearful tyranny of Timur's rules in Persia compelled great numbers of Parsis to fly to their country. They came to Guzerat, where they taught their forerunners the forgotten truths of their faith and made them aware of their lineage. During this time and, indeed, from the earliest date of their settlement in India, the Parsis were successful in converting large numbers of Hindus to the creed of Zoroaster. A missionary was sent by invitation to the Emperor Akbar to whom he expounded the belief and the rites of the faith. Akbar was inst

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SHELLING OF BOER POSITION AT COLENSO.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Reuter, telegraphing from Chievely on the 27th inst., states that the British heavy guns were busy that morning shelling the Boer position at Colenso.

The opening shells compelled the Boers to retreat to the hills.

After some time the enemy re-appeared in their former position, and the British guns again shelled them.

A SKIRMISH.

During a skirmish between the British and the Boers at a farm three miles away from the British Camp nine Boers were killed.

A RECONNAISSANCE FROM MODDER RIVER.

THE CONDITION OF BOER AND BRITISH CAMPS.

Reuter, in a telegram from Modder River on the 27th instant, states that our Cavalry Brigade on that day made a *reconnaissance* to the due west and found the Boers' position to be extremely uncomfortable.

It was far from water, and the recent rains have swamped the trenches.

On the other hand, Reuter says that the British Camp is extremely healthy with good grazing and ample water.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

Another Reuter's telegraphic despatch from Modder River, dated 28th inst., states that a spasmodic artillery duel took place during the previous afternoon.

Three of our Naval guns fired eleven shells on the Boer position.

ALARM IN THE BOER CAMP.

The despatch further states that on the evening of the same day the Boer camp was thoroughly alarmed and the Boer rifles blazed forth.

The enemy are undoubtedly nervous and are dreading a night attack and bayonet charge of the British.

The next morning the Boers opened two guns on the British Camp but they were quickly silenced by our artillery.

THE BOERS AND THE WAR.

Mr. Winston Churchill, while a prisoner at Pretoria, ascertained from several members of the Executive that the Boers began the war in a state of trepidation but were encouraged, subsequently, by their successes and that they are now confident that Great Britain will sue for peace.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

According to an officially sanctioned statement her Majesty's Government regards the formation and despatch of the Imperial Yeomanry Corps to South Africa as one of the most pressing needs of the present situation.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Government is now prepared to accept service of eight to ten thousand men to the Imperial Yeomanry Corps.

PROSPERITY OF TRANSVAAL.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Durban stating that a recent arrival from Transvaal says that the country is prosperous and that excellent crops have been reaped.

He farther says that the Boers are receiving a considerable supply of ammunition filled in piano cases through the Delagoa Bay route.

THE APPOINTMENT OF LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The British troops in South Africa are jubilant over the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief at the Cape.

THE BOER WORKS ROUND LADYSMITH.

A Reuter's despatch from Ladysmith, dated 22nd instant, states that the enemy have mounted another howitzer on Surprise Hill in place of the one captured on the 11th instant. They are also making earthworks for more guns at Lombardskop and strengthening their position on the adjacent hill. They watch our camp nightly with a search-light and bombard us daily.

THE BRITISH LOSSES.

The total British casualties at Ladysmith since the beginning of the siege are 70 killed and 236 wounded. There are also many cases of enteric fever.

General White has had slight fever, but has recovered.

EMBARKATION OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

It is officially notified that the Seventh Division will commence embarking for South Africa on the 4th January.

ARRIVALS IN NATAL.

The sixty-third battery of artillery has arrived in Natal.

HONORABLE ARTILLERY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Government has accepted the services of a Battery of the Honorable Artillery Company for South Africa.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S ESCAPE.

BOER POSITION AT MODDER RIVER.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AT CAPETOWN.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" telegraphs, December 29 :—

Mr. Winston Churchill, who recently escaped from Pretoria, relates that he climbed the wall of the Pretoria Schools when the sentries had their backs turned. He contrived to avoid notice in the crowded streets, though he had no disguise. He passed the town pickets unchallenged, and gained Delagoa Bay Railway. Crawling beyond the first station, he boarded the train with difficulty, hiding under coal sacks. He alighted before dawn, and concealed himself by day in clumps of bushes, waiting in vain for another train and journeying by night on foot, his only means of subsistence meanwhile being fragments of chocolate and a small flask of water. On the sixth day he boarded a train beyond Middleburg, and was concealed for sixty hours in the bottom of a waggon under some luggage. At Komatipoort he eluded the Boer searchers, and finally arrived at Delagoa Bay in an exhausted state, to learn that four mistaken arrests had been made by the Boers, who were searching everywhere for him. He started for Natal forthwith.

The Nubia has been detained at Durban for hospital purposes.

Further transports engaged are :—The Royal Mail steamer Nile, for troops ; the Blue Anchor Liner Woolloomooloo, for stores ; and the Elder-Dempster vessel Montezuma, for a portion of the Canadian troops.

The following telegrams appear in the *Times* :—

Modder River, 27th December.—Last night the Boers began a heavy fusillade, which continued for twenty minutes, evidently imagining we designed a night attack. Their fire disclosed two miles of trenches fully manned and two guns. To-day the Boers heavily shelled our left, wishing to silence our naval gun. Their practice was excellent, many shells falling within twenty yards. We replied from the right with a few well-placed shells. Heavy rain fell to-day. The weather is breaking

Cradock, 23rd December.—Many farmers think the proclamation of martial law embracing Middelbar and Maraisburg is imperative. An insignificant number are known to have joined the Boers, but many sons of farmers are missing. The presence of troops would be salutary.

Capetown, December 23rd.—Complaints are made freely about the military hospital accommodation. The surgical skill and the care of the doctors are admirable ; but it is want of organisation and foresight in the arrangements and the absence of those minor comforts which must necessarily be dispensed with at the front, but which are easily procurable here. The whole establishment of the permanent hospital was calculated on too small a scale at the beginning, and has never been completely recast. The standard of living comfort, especially for officers is too low. Arrangements are progressing to move all officers to Claremont Sanitarium. The number of nurses and orderlies is insufficient, though plenty of trained nurses are available locally. Patients are sometimes left unexamined for hours, and there are indications of a certain amount of jealousy and lack of co-operation between the hospitals and the Red Cross.

London, December 28th.—The deaths are announced of Generals Sir Frederick Richard Pollock (aged 72) ; Henry Hopkinson (Bengal Staff), aged 79 ; and Walter King Frooks, aged 74.

KHAKI UNIFORMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

20,000 sets of khaki uniforms are being prepared in India for the use of troops in South Africa.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at Osborne from Windsor.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN PERSIA.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from Teheran stating that the Persian Government denies that it has granted or will grant railway concessions, but Russian engineers are now in Persia planning railway extensions.

THE SHAH.

His Majesty the Shah goes to Europe early in April next.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN VISIT TO THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

H. E. the Viceroy returned the visit of H. H. the Nizam to-day in state, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary and staff, Sir Vicar-ul-Umra, Sir Khurshed Jah, and the Nawabs Afzar-ud-Dowlah and Daver-ul-Mulk, meeting his Excellency at Government House, and proceeding with the party to H. H. the Nizam's house, where the usual formalities took place ; guards-of-honour being furnished by the Khelat Infantry, the Ghilzai Regiment and the Nizam's Bodyguard. In course of the interview which was a very cordial one the Nizam accepted Lord Curzon's offer of a loan of a steam launch on the river here. In the afternoon the Nizam and staff visited the Zoo, while yesterday his Highness paid a visit to H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Hawkes officiates as Commissary General during the absence on special duty of Lieutenant-Colonel Wingate.

Captain T. A. Harrison is confirmed as Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, vice Major Ramsden reverted to the Military Accounts Department.

Major L. H. Vidal is permitted to retire.

INDIAN MARINE.

Messrs. H. M. Molliet, W. H. Warren, and C. R. Good are provisionally gazetted as Sub-Lieutenants.

Captain Thriny, D.A.A.G., Secunderabad, has been granted leave for one year to proceed home, on private affairs.

Colonel G. H. Dyce officiates in Command of the Punjab Frontier Force, vice General Egerton, on leave.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

On relief by Mr. Ham of his appointment of officiating Postmaster, Bombay, Mr. Maxwell reverts to Bengal.

THE RICE CROP.

An official memorandum, issued to-day, estimates the amount of rice available in Burma for export this season at no less than 1,942,230 tons, while in Bengal the winter rice crop is described as largely above the average, though slightly below that of last year. In Madras, on the other hand, only seven-tenths of the normal crop is expected.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS' CONFERENCE.

The first meeting of the Presidency Banks' Conference was held to-day, Mr. Dawkins presiding here, Mr. Begbie, who represented the Bombay Bank at it, leaves for Bombay to-morrow and Mr. Ker for Madras on Sunday.

FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

The Government of India have issued an important circular letter to the Local Governments calling attention to the enormous increase which is taking place in numbers under relief, though relief operations in most of the provinces are still only in a preliminary stage, and inquiring whether proper precautions and adequate tests are being enforced. Attention is drawn in this connection to the objections taken by the North-Western Provinces' Government to the scale of famine wages now in force, which are in many places considerably in excess of the wages paid in the last famine. The Government of India authorise all Local Governments to experimentally adopt the scale accepted for the North-West Provinces and Oudh in cases where they find the Famine Commission's scale is unnecessarily liberal, the object being to discriminate between the really necessitous and those who can support themselves or obtain their support from others. The letter adds that if the present rate of progression is long maintained the crowds on relief will not only far exceed the record of any previous famine but will strain the finances and administrative resources of Government.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 29.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Fortress Asirgarh—2nd-Lieutenant Morse, 4th Bombay Rifles, to officiate as Commandant in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant Ellis, 20th Bombay Infantry, leaving the station.

1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment—Lieutenant Oldman to be acting Paymaster with effect from 3rd November.

Captain Welsh, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, on vacating his appointment of Adjutant, Deolali Depot, will rejoin his Battalion at Bareilly. He will travel on duty at public expense.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Major Brendon, on promotion to that rank from the 16th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been posted to the 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Hilsea. This office is to be sent home to Hilsea, as early as possible, for duty.

Major Paget, on promotion to that rank from E Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to 60th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. This officer is to be sent to join his new Battery as early as possible.

Captain Poole, No. 18 Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, now in England, has been transferred to No. 32 Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Cork harbour.

Captain Ravenhill, 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed to E Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. This officer has been directed to join his new battery as soon as possible.

Captain Paine, D. S. O. now in India, is posted to No. 26 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain Johnston, Royal Garrison Artillery, on absorption from the second list, has been posted to No. 18 Company, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant Bethell, 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been posted to M Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Newbridge. This officer is to be sent home as early as possible, to join the latter battery for duty.

As in future Officers and Non-commissioned Officers will not be admitted to wear such distinguishing badges as will enable the enemy to pick them off, the General Officers commanding the districts and Officers commanding stations will issue orders that at all field-days and manœuvres, where the enemy is represented, Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, British and Native, will, for the occasion, discard such distinguishing marks and, as far as possible, make their dress similar to that of their men. At the end of the drill season reports on the results with any suggestions they may have to offer, will be collected from Officers Commanding Batteries and Regiments ; these together with the views of the General Officers commanding Districts and Officers commanding Stations will be forwarded to the Command head-quarters.

It is notified that the Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command, will proceed on tour for the annual veterinary inspections in the Deesa, Mhow, and Nagpur Districts.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

THE WAR.

The glorious uncertainty of war has been very painfully exemplified during the past week. Just as we were all congratulating ourselves on the brilliant sortie from Ladysmith, ably planned by Sir A. Hunter and effectively carried out by colonial troops, came the startling news of the reverse suffered by General Sir W. Gatacre at Stormberg. We had barely recovered from the shock caused by this unwelcome and unexpected news when we received intelligence of the failure of Lord Methuen's brave forces to dislodge the enemy from their entrenchments at Magersfontein. Undoubtedly the check to Lord Methuen's column is in some respects more serious than the blow inflicted upon General Gatacre's comparatively small force ; but I do not think that here in England at all events it has affected our people so much as the still inexplicable doings at Stormberg; not that the latter event, sad though it be, has created anything like a panic. The country feels that its military prestige has suffered, but it is not unduly depressed, and is more determined than ever to see the war through. The "Times" accurately reflects public opinion when it says :—"The lesson to be drawn from the defeat of Monday by us at home is the old lesson. While not concealing from ourselves the serious nature of that event, and the possibility that it may entail yet more serious consequences, both military and political, it is our duty to keep cool and to bend ourselves to fresh efforts for the prosecution of the war. There cannot be much doubt as to the general form those efforts ought to take. We should at once proceed to make considerable additions to our forces in South Africa or on the way thither." "There is," the "Times" adds, "no difficulty when England is at war in getting plenty of volunteers from the militia. Many regiments would be only too glad to volunteer for foreign service if they were requested or permitted to do so. The volunteers are another source on which we can draw for an abundant supply of trained men, able and eager to serve their country. The Colonies, whose forces are especially well suited for the exigencies of the present struggle, have already off-red in some instances to increase the strength of their contingents. All of them would doubtless be proud to prove their devotion in this way to the Empire if they were invited to do so, and they should be invited now. We have had much to regret in the brief course of the present campaign, but there are at least two subjects on which we may dwell with the deepest satisfaction and pride. Nothing could excel the gallantry of our soldiers in the field, or the spirit of our people from one end of the Empire to the other. We rely confidently on both qualities for the victorious termination of the contest. Says another influential ministerial journal, the "Morning Post" :—"Face to face with a nation in arms, a nation brutal in many of its dealings, but brave, strong, and united, we have discussed as a conqueror the terms of settlement, we have divided as a victor the spoils of battle. It is a pity that, as a people, we have not followed what is, we hope, our custom as individuals, and left boastfulness to the man who takes off his armour. That was the habit of the men who held these islands before us, and if we have forgotten their good example it is, perhaps, because, like Jeshurun of old, we have 'waxed fat and kicked.'" in these full years of peace. Well, we have had our day of humiliation appointed for us ; let us accept it humbly and soberly, and be the better and the stronger for the lesson it has taught us, the lesson of a silent unboastful determination to prove ourselves worthy to hold the Empire which our forefathers have won. This last reverse will make us afresh the butt of Europe. That is of little consequence. Europe has laughed at us before, but we can show, in our time of trouble, a front of united resolve, a people of one determination. It takes trouble to make us of that one accord, but trouble has never yet failed of its effect. We have now to prove to Europe what we are worth : and there never was a more apt occasion. But let us renounce all boastfulness, our schemes for governing what we have not won, our depreciations of a people whom we have not beaten." The "Daily News" observes :—"This war involves the gravest of all issues to the British Empire. It involves also, as every day makes more clear, great difficulties, and it calls for great efforts. A question for the future will be how far the Government foresaw this fact and provided for it. The question for to-day is whether they fully realise it even now. At the military arrangements in active progress adequate to meet all possible needs ? Has the Commander-in-Chief's full programme been cordially carried on by a united Cabinet ? These are the questions which are being everywhere asked to-day. Ministers, when they have referred to such subjects, have generally enlarged on the importance of 'having the opinion of the country behind them.' No British Ministry, in defending the vital interests of the Empire, need ever fear on that score. Liberals are always as ready as Tories, until the flag of our country was flying in Pretoria and Johannesburg, and then to deal, he hoped and believed, in a spirit of true statesmanship, with the question so as to weld and mould together men of different races who were bound to live in South Africa for all time to come. The resolution struck that key. He denied that any doubts which many of them entertained as to whether this war was inevitable, and they did entertain grave doubts on that question, he for one strenuously denied that those doubts unnerved his arm or paralysed his will. We had no other course now except to press forward to victory. We were now fighting for supremacy in South Africa. If we sued for peace now we might shut up the shutters in Downing-street, and write over them, "The business of the country no longer transacted here." The resolution was the time of the Crimean War. We would urge upon those who will join in the outcry that it will surely be time enough when Parliament reassembles—when the immediate bitterness of defeat may be softened by successes—to trace to the fountain head the causes of the humiliations we have experienced before the whole world during the past few weeks. We would remind some of our correspondents that it is not the English way to cry out against generals in the field or those in authority at the first alarm of unfavourable fortune." I have only space for one more quotation—a very significant one from the ultra-conservative "St. James's Gazette":—"Lord Wolseley has told us again and again that we can have three Army Corps ready and fully equipped on the quayside before the ships are ready to take upon on board. Now is the time to prove the truth of the assurance. . . . Unquestionably there is uneasiness as to the attitude throughout of the Treasury. . . . We warn all responsible that the country just now is not in a mood to be trifled with, and if it should appear that the Colonial Office and the War Office have called for means, and the Treasury has been withholding these means, even Lord Salisbury's reluctance to sacrifice a colleague will not serve to shield the Minister who stands between England and the restoration of her damaged supremacy in South Africa."

GENERAL GATACRE AND HIS CRITICS.

Although there is much in the circumstances attending the deplorable reverse inflicted upon Sir William Gatacre's force at Stormberg that seems to the average lay mind inexplicable, there is a general desire to wait for fuller particulars before condemning the General in the wholesale manner of our continental censors, particularly those of the Anglophobe Austrian Press. There is one, and I think only one, prominent exception. I refer to the Earl of Durham, whose speech at an obscure agricultural gathering on his estates has called forth and is calling forth a great deal of comment. In brief he is reported to have said that General Gatacre overworked his troops in the Soudan and that though very brave, he was not a fit man to have a command in South Africa. "A cowardly stab in the back by Lord Durham" is how one of the more lively of our sensation-loving evening newspapers headed the report of the noble Earl's speech, and the same or another journal of the same class hastened to inform its readers that his claim to be considered a military critic is apparently based on the fact that he was at one time a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. Moreover, we were told that he had recently excused himself from going to the front "because he was too old," his age, it appears being 44. The "Times" and, I believe some of the other morning papers, ignored Lord Durham's attack on the absent General ; but the Duke of Devonshire apparently had the hasty utterances of the impulsive peer in mind when in his speech in York yesterday he expressed a hope that criticism may not be extended to our generals. "The hard things which may be said about the Government can," he said, "hurt nobody. If you should have cause to think that the Government have in any degree failed in their duty in making the necessary preparations for the conduct of this war, it will be not only your right but your duty to examine these allegations, and, if you think fit, to censure them, to dismiss them, perhaps to impeach them. But disparagement of the action of your commanders and generals in the field may have an influence upon the operations themselves in which we are engaged. There is nothing which is more essential to the efficiency, discipline, and spirit of an Army than confidence and trust in its leaders—(cheers)—and in these days of rapid communication you cannot tell how quickly disparaging criticisms of any of these brave men who are leading, in circumstances of peculiar danger and difficulty men as brave as themselves, may reach those for whose lives and for whose success they are responsible. The Earl is a Liberal Unionist and the Duke's speech was made at a meeting in connection with the Liberal Unionist Federation and in the presence of Lord Durham's brother, the Hon. F. W. Lambton. Earlier in the day there had been a conference of the Federation and in the course of the proceedings one of the delegates, Sir Theophilus Peel, expressed a hope that there would be no criticism on the part of speakers of the conduct of the war in South Africa. Certain indiscreet speeches had already been made, which he thought would have been better addressed direct to the War Office than uttered on public platforms. Thereupon Mr. Lambton rose and said :—"To what speeches do you refer ? Will you name the speakers ?" Sir T. Peel said that it would be invidious to mention names, but what did distress him very much was to have seen criticisms reported in the newspapers made on a distinguished general. The matter then dropped but later in the proceedings Mr. Lambton, in seconding a resolution declaring that the attitude of the Irish Parliamentary party towards the war, showed the inexpediency of Home Rule, said that a veiled attack had been made on Lord Durham for some remarks he made the other day. He had no brief from Lord Durham ; he had not seen him; but Lord Durham was a man who made up his mind quickly. It was evident to a man of any intelligence that General Gatacre had made a mad march, and Lord Durham made some observations in regard to it. It was not, however, a personal attack on General Gatacre—(A Voice : "It reads very much like it")—it was a personal attack on the men who appointed General Gatacre. Lord Durham had reasons for believing that General Gatacre was not a fit man to be put in an independent command. Mr. Lambton disclaimed any intention of attacking General Gatacre and there the incident ended. As to the charge against Sir W. Gatacre of having over-worked his men in the Soudan most of us have heard whispers of the kind before, but we do not all treasure up the tittle-tattle that one hears after every campaign, big or little. The fact is as you in India know very well that General Gatacre is a man of immeasurable activity and perhaps sometimes forgets that everybody is not blessed with the same superabundance of energy. I have also been told by men who know him intimately that Sir W. Gatacre is better as a second-in-command than as a chief commander ; but however that may be even those who gave him the nickname "Back-acher" are, as Major Arthur Griffiths points out, unstinted in their admiration of the General as a hard-fighting leader. "Nor," continues Major Griffiths, "should we now forget, when under a passing cloud, that he was one of the first across the Zareba at the Atbara, and we shall certainly hear that he was in the forefront at Stormberg. 'Est-ill heureux ?' was Napoleon's first query when estimating a general's qualifications. Judged by this last mishap Gatacre," says Major Griffiths, "is a doubtedly unlucky. We may, however, withhold adverse criticism until the whole story is exactly told. To us at home it seems almost incomprehensible that he should have gone so far forward when he did and as he did. Not even the most consuming desire to get at his enemy can well excuse the risks incurred in a forced march at night, and the too implicit trust imposed in disloyal (sic) local guides. We shall hear, no doubt, that the condition of the northern territory, filled with seething elements of active disaffection, made it imperative to strike a crushing blow at once. The intention was excellent, but the failure may prove worse than more cautious and more judicious handling of the urgent problem. Yet good may come of the reverse. It is, of course, a bitter blow to Gatacre, as it is to all, but it will have taught him, let us hope, to slow down, to calm his feverish desires, and to avoid too rash adventures in the future. Unless there is some reasonable assurance of this Sir William Gatacre had better be forthwith superseded and recalled." Major Arthur Griffiths speaks of Sir W. Gatacre's guides as disloyal. That is a conclusion to which many not unnaturally jumped when the news of the reverse first reached England, but we find no echo of this. Many of the correspondents telegrams from the front and the General himself has said that he does not believe that the guides wilfully led him into the trap. He speaks of a policeman having led him to the Boer position. The nationality of the policeman is not stated. He may be a Colonial but also he may be an Englishman.

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GENERAL GATACRE AND HIS CRITICS.

Although there is much in the circumstances attending the deplorable reverse inflicted upon Sir William Gatacre's force at Stormberg that seems to the average lay mind inexplicable, there is a general desire to wait for fuller particulars before condemning the General in the wholesale manner of our continental censors, particularly those of the Anglophobe Austrian Press. There is one, and I think only one, prominent exception. I refer to the Earl of Durham, whose speech at an obscure agricultural gathering on his estates has called forth and is calling forth a great deal of comment. In brief he is reported to have said that General Gatacre overworked his troops in the Soudan and that though very brave, he was not a fit man to have a command in South Africa. "A cowardly stab in the back by Lord Durham" is how one of the more lively of our sensation-loving evening newspapers headed the report of the noble Earl's speech, and the same or another journal of the same class hastened to inform its readers that his claim to be considered a military critic is apparently based on the fact that he was at one time a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. Moreover, we were told that he had recently excused himself from going to the front "because he was too old," his age, it appears being 44. The "Times" and, I believe some of the other morning papers, ignored Lord Durham's attack on the absent General ; but the Duke of Devonshire apparently had the hasty utterances of the impulsive peer in mind when in his speech in York yesterday he expressed a hope that criticism may not be extended to our generals. "The hard things which may be said about the Government can," he said, "hurt nobody. If you should have cause to think that the Government have in any degree failed in their duty in making the necessary preparations for the conduct of this war, it will be not only your right but your duty to examine these allegations, and, if you think fit, to censure them, to dismiss them, perhaps to impeach them. But disparagement of the action of your commanders and generals in the field may have an influence upon the operations themselves in which we are engaged. There is nothing which is more essential to the efficiency, discipline, and spirit of an Army than confidence and trust in its leaders—(cheers)—and in these days of rapid communication you cannot tell how quickly disparaging criticisms of any of these brave men who are leading, in circumstances of peculiar danger and difficulty men as brave as themselves, may reach those for whose lives and for whose success they are responsible. The Earl is a Liberal Unionist and the Duke's speech was made at a meeting in connection with the Liberal Unionist Federation and in the presence of Lord Durham's brother, the Hon. F. W. Lambton. Earlier in the day there had been a conference of the Federation and in the course of the proceedings one of the delegates, Sir Theophilus Peel, expressed a hope that there would be no criticism on the part of speakers of the conduct of the war in South Africa. Certain indiscreet speeches had already been made, which he thought would have been better addressed direct to the War Office than uttered on public platforms. Thereupon Mr. Lambton rose and said :—"To what speeches do you refer ? Will you name the speakers ?" Sir T. Peel said that it would be invidious to mention names, but what did distress him very much was to have seen criticisms reported in the newspapers made on a distinguished general. The matter then dropped but later in the proceedings Mr. Lambton, in seconding a resolution declaring that the attitude of the Irish Parliamentary party towards the war, showed the inexpediency of Home Rule, said that a veiled attack had been made on Lord Durham for some remarks he made the other day. He had no brief from Lord Durham ; he had not seen him; but Lord Durham was a man who made up his mind quickly. It was evident to a man of any intelligence that General Gatacre had made a mad march, and Lord Durham made some observations in regard to it. It was not, however, a personal attack on General Gatacre—(A Voice : "It reads very much like it")—it was a personal attack on the men who appointed General Gatacre. Lord Durham had reasons for believing that General Gatacre was not a fit man to be put in an independent command. Mr. Lambton disclaimed any intention of attacking General Gatacre and there the incident ended. As to the charge against Sir W. Gatacre of having over-worked his men in the Soudan most of us have heard whispers of the kind before, but we do not all treasure up the tittle-tattle that one hears after every campaign, big or little. The fact is as you in India know very well that General Gatacre is a man of immeasurable activity and perhaps sometimes forgets that everybody is not blessed with the same superabundance of energy. I have also been told by men who know him intimately that Sir W. Gatacre is better as a second-in-command than as a chief commander ; but however that may be even those who gave him the nickname "Back-acher" are, as Major Arthur Griffiths points out, unstinted in their admiration of the General as a hard-fighting leader. "Nor," continues Major Griffiths, "should we now forget, when under a passing cloud, that he was one of the first across the Zareba at the Atbara, and we shall certainly hear that he was in the forefront at Stormberg. 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NTIVE INDIAN TROOPS AND THE WAR.

Vcount De Vesci who as a guardsman served in th Egyptian Campaign and who more recently commanded the Honourable Artillery Company, avow himself in favour of employing native Indian soldiers in the present war. In a letter to the "Times" Lord Vesci gently chides Mr. Balfour for his thoughtless answer in the House of Commons that no man of "colour" would be employed, forgetting probably that during the last Russian and Turkish war Lord Beaconsfield's Government brought native troops from India to Malta, presumably to be employe in the possible event of hostilities with Russia, and e forgot also that if ever a war with Russia took pce on or near the frontiers of India it is hardly likely that the services of native troops of the Indian Army would not be available. His Lordship adds :—"It is to be hoped that if the war continues it is not too la to remedy the error, and to bring over in any case active cavalry to assist in redressing the grievances not only European Uitlanders, but also those of the Indian fellow-subjects who have so sorely suffered from the operation of the Government of Transvaal." Lord Vesci is not quite accurate. Mr. Balfor did not use the phrase "men of 'colour.'" His rds were that only white troops would be employed. I was one of those who at the time thought that Mr. Balfour even if the Government had decided to exade the Indian Native Army made a mistake in saing anything about it. So skilful a Parliamentaan ought not to have had any difficulty in evadi the question and so avoiding any apparent slight to the Queen's brave Asiatic soldiers. I say apparent slight, for it is only apparent I am sure so far s her Majesty's Government are concerned. If the abinet had only to consult their own feelings there s little doubt that they would only be too pleas to have the assistance of a division or two of Indin troops. But Mrs. Steel, Sir William Rattigan, Viscount Vesci do not understand the matter. The Gverament are not their own masters. In a questi of this sort they must be guided by local feelin and rightly or wrongly our fellow-subjects in South Africa—I mean the resident Colonists—do not wt the assistance of Indian native soldiers. If anybo has any doubts as to Colonial opinion on the sject he should read a letter that appeared in the *Times* of the 9th instant, signed "Violet R. Markham." The writer returned from the Cape a few wks since, and in the months immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities frequently heard this qestion of native Indian regiments discussed by strgers in the country. "I can (she says) affirm without hesitation that any such idea was looked upon with unqualified disapproval by the resident and competent English authorities." As she tly says, most people lose sight of the fact in the conflict between the Dutch and English races at the Cape that the real difficulty which Africa will be called upon to face lies not in the future relations between Boer and Briton, but in those between black and white. Indeed, a distinguished member of the Cape Parliament, a Progressive not a Bondite, recently when in England warned us that it might possibly be necessary for the two contending armies to suspend operations to put down a Kaffir rising. Up to the present the blacks with the exception of the Basutos have given no trouble but within the past few days what are regarded as ominous signs have been observable, and what this gentleman anticipated may yet happen. Mrs. (or Miss) Markham remarks :—"Race feeling in South Africa as regards the blacks is extraordinarily bitter. Arguments as to this deeply-rooted instinct is hopeless ; the facts must be taken as they are. Broadly speaking, Dutch and English are at one as to the undesirability of the colour factor growing in strength and acquiring ideas of self-importance. The great link

ous and concentrated artillery fire was directed on the trenches, lyddite being used with tremendous effect. In the afternoon the Gordons advanced within 250 yards of the enemy, opening a hot fire from the entire line.

HOW THE HIGHLANDERS WERE TRAPPED.

Modder River, North of Modder River, December 11.—To-day's fight was certainly the hardest Lord Methuen has had since he began his advance. Nearly all the loss was borne by the Highland Brigade, whose casualties included 37 officers killed, wounded and missing.

The Boer tactics were admirable. They allowed the Brigade to advance in the darkness close to the trenches before showing signs of life. Then a terrible fire was opened from the trenches and the high hill, while a cross fire from the right inflicted severe damage. The fact that our men retained and held good their position during the morning speaks for their courage.

The Gordons being in reserve did not suffer at first. They gallantly worked their way to the front, under a galling fire, and remained for a long time at a close distance in front of the Boer trenches, which were defended with wire entanglements. The ground was dotted with bushes affording good cover; but always exposed to cross fire from the Boers. A great number of our men took advantage of the cover, and kept up a hot fire. They did all that the bravest troops in the world could do, but the deadliness of the fire was totally unexpected, and for a brief space shook the men somewhat.

The gallant conduct of the officers was beyond all praise. They led their men as coolly and calmly as though on parade, and the men followed them enthusiastically and devotedly.

Then the artillery came to the rescue and won the honours of the day. The Howitzer Battery was placed in position directly in front of the enemy, and poured in a terrible fire of lyddite shells. The 62nd and 18th Field Batteries, under Majors Granet and Scott respectively, took up a position behind the Highlanders, and were exposed to a heavy rifle fire.

Shell after shell was sent in to the Boer position with wonderful accuracy, with the effect of reducing the enemy's fire in a marvellous degree. Our centre and right consisted of the Guards Brigade, moving due north over a level plain which the Boers shelled from the ridges.

Cronje's troops included 4,000 men from the Mafeking investing force. A strong picket left for purposes of observation was completely cut up, all the men being wounded or taken prisoners.

Our immediate right rested on the river, where the Yorkshire Light Infantry held the drift. After the destruction of the picket the enemy sent out "snipers," presumably preparatory to an advance.

Here again the artillery did magnificent work. The 18th Field Battery, under Major Scott, swung round their guns and shelled the enemy, who replied with rifle fire. G Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, under Major Bannatine-Allason, galloped up and came into action, and in a few minutes drove the enemy away.

For four hours both batteries were exposed to a galling rifle fire, but the guns were worked calmly and accurately. The 62nd and 18th batteries were exposed to an even hotter fire, but it was not continuous.

During the whole day the naval gun, whenever there was an opportunity, fired with admirable precision and effect.

The loss of the Boers is known to be terrible. A Boer prisoner informed me that one lyddite shell killed or wounded over seventy men. Indeed, it is impossible that the Boers can have escaped fearful loss. Every stone, kopje, ridge, trench, and laager was shelled with wonderful accuracy. Two lyddite shells burst nearly over two bodies of the enemy ensconced behind a range, doing, according to prisoners, fearful damage.

Commandant Cronje last night made a speech to his men. The Boers fought bravely. All prisoners agree that they are suffering terrible loss through battle and sickness.

The ambulance has done splendid work, from the head of the department down to the lowest stretcher bearer.

December 12, morning.—I slept yesterday evening on the field of battle. The Boers still occupy the trenches and are busy burying their dead. Both sides are waiting.—Reuter's Special Service.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Modder River Camp, Tuesday morning.—Yesterday's battle was the most desperate of the series which this army has fought since it started to drive the enemy from its front.

We know now that the bombardment which we maintained for hours on Sunday and Monday upon the Boer trenches inflicted fearful havoc amongst the enemy, but it did not destory their fine nerve, although it killed and wounded hundreds of them.

We marched during the night upon Magersfontein and were hopeful of catching the Boers napping. The Highland Brigade led the advance marching in close order. It was thought that the nearest of the Boer trenches was a long way off. Just as day was breaking, however, the Highlanders almost stumbled upon the enemy's advanced trenches. They had got within short rifle range and then the concealed Boers opened fire with appalling effect into our close ranks, men falling by the score at every volley.

The Highlanders fell back, took what cover they could and waited, still under tremendous fire, until support was sent to them. Then they made another frontal attack, only to fall again.

Meantime the Guards Brigade were endeavouring to turn the enemy's left flank, but the positions held by the Boers were virtually impregnable, and, moreover, the enemy had been reinforced at that part of the wide field of battle by the arrival in the small hours of the morning of two thousand fresh men and guns. The flanking movement, therefore had to be abandoned.

Our artillery fire throughout the day was magnificent. The naval 4-in. gun, which our fellows have named "Joe Chamberlain," was conspicuous throughout the battle, and did superb service. Next in acclivity and efficiency was the Howitzer Battery. These guns threw big shell charged with lyddite right amongst the Boers for hours. Every shell fell true and exploded accurately and with devastating effect. The Boers fought with stubborn determination from beginning to end and took advantage of every turn of the game.

It is abundantly evident that we shall have to turn them out of their positions at the point of the bayonet. Nothing else will move them. The cost will be great, but the work will have to be done.

When night fell we had gained no advantage. This morning the whole force returned to this camp, and are now resting.—Central News.

GENERAL GATACRE'S REVERSE.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Sunday night the War Office issued the following messages received from Sir F. Forestier Walker at Capetown:—

"Following from Gatacre this morning:—

"'Deeply regret to inform you that I have met with serious reverse in attack this morning on Stormberg. I was misled to enemy's position by guides and found impracticable ground.'"

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from the General Officer Commanding Capetown:—

Capetown, Dec. 11.—Gatacre reports:—

"Idea of attack on Stormberg seemed to promise certain success, but distance was underestimated by self and local guides. A policeman took us round some miles. Consequently were marching from 9.30 p.m. till 4 in the morning, and were landed in an impossible position. I do not consider error was intentional.

"Boers commenced firing from top of unscalable hill, and wounded a good many men while in open plain.

"2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers tried to turn out enemy but failed. 2nd Battalion Irish Rifles seized kopje near, and held on, supported by Mounted Infantry and Cape Police. The guns, under Jefferys, could not have been better handled, but I regret to say one gun overturned in deep nullah; one sunk in quicksand; neither could be extricated in time available. Seeing situation, I sent despatch rider to Moltono with news. I collected and withdrew force from ridge to ridge for about nine miles. Boer guns were remarkably well served, and carried accurately 5,000 yards. I am holding Bushman's Hoek with Cyphergat. I am sending 2nd Battalion 'Irish Rifles and 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers to Sterkstroom to recuperate. Wounded proceed to Queenstown.

"The name of Major Sturges, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, should be substituted for that of Major Stevens, reported as missing in the previous telegram. The number of rank and file reported missing of the Northumberland Fusiliers is 300 and not 305 as previously reported."

BATTLE NEWS FROM GATACRE.

MANY MISSING MEN RETURN.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from General Sir F. Forestier-Walker:—

Capetown, December 12, 9 p.m.—Gatacre is moving from Bushmanshoek to Sterkstroom to-day.

Magistrate Sterkstroom wires to-day:—Situation slightly improved. Many missing men turned up.

French, with detachment Cavalry and two guns Royal Horse Artillery, reconnoitered enemy's position yesterday at Knifontein and Vaal Kop eight miles to the north of Arundel. Shelled farm and drove enemy from Vaal Kop. Boer loss: One killed, several wounded. Our casualties nil.

Lieutenant Wake, reported as missing from General Gatacre's force, has it is announced, been taken prisoner and sent on to Bloemfontein. He is uninjured.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT.

The correspondent on the Central News at Moltedo gives the following account of the disaster:—

Early on Saturday morning General Gatacre took a brigade northward to surprise the enemy and make a night attack upon their Stormberg column. According to reports brought into camp by our spies, the Stormberg column of the Boers numbered not more than 2,500 men, and the enemy's position and the circumstances generally appeared to favour a surprise and night attack.

The brigade, which started from Putter's Kraal, was composed of the King's Shropshire Regiment, the Royal Irish Rifles, the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers 800 Mounted Infantry, and a couple of batteries of Field Artillery.

Moving smartly but cautiously, we arrived safely at a point within two miles of Stormberg. Then our men were suddenly exposed to a terrific fire right ahead and upon our right flank simultaneously. Our reception by the enemy was altogether too warm, and the Irishmen, who were in the van, sought cover behind a kopje on the left. They were followed in perfect order by the Artillery, the Northumberland Fusiliers, and the Mounted Infantry; but the latter had first to make a considerable "detour," owing to the nature of the ground.

Our men were settling down comfortably in their new positions when it was found that they were enfiladed by the enemy's guns, which were much more powerful than had been supposed. All this time the Boers were maintaining a heavy fire, but

Lovers of the Turf will find plenty to interest them in Mr. Bles's book on "Racing" just published by Messrs. R. A. Everett & Co. He knows his subject, and writes in an easy and conversational style upon Race-horses and their owners, and various other sporting subjects. Of special interest is the article on Touts & Tipsters. I remember, says Mr. Blew, "that some Turf Leader for a paper was out of harness; to keep the wolf from the door he advertised as a tipster, and I heard him say that in three days, fourteen hundred letters, each with a postal order for a sovereign had been delivered at his house. There is another well known man too, who goes about, who has spent three fortunes, and yet can generally make from £200 to £300 at a meeting like Doncaster, Epsom or Goodwood. Ordinary tipsters are of course not worth consulting, but there are a few whose knowledge is worth the money they charge. Mr. Bles's book is published at 12s. 6d. net, and can be had from Messrs. R. A. Everett & Co., 5, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

had done in our ranks. Still under fire, our [illegible] and Artillery sought another position half a mile on the dangerous kopje. Here the Field Batteries did splendid work, covering the withdrawal of our men, and keeping the Boers well employed with them.

The new position was admirably adapted for holding the enemy in check, and our Infantry were soon firing from behind good cover with precision and effect, while the Mounted Infantry moved northward with the object of getting on the Boers' right flank.

Another change in the situation was brought about by the discovery that a strong commando of mounted Boers were moving from the north, and the Irish and Northumberland Regiments were sent to engage them. Our men, however, were met by the heavy fire of a number of machine guns, which the enemy had already placed in good positions.

The enemy, it was clear, numbered at least 3,000 men, and they had the best of the ground and plenty of guns. It was, therefore, decided to retire upon Molteno, thirteen miles distant. The retirement was carried out in perfect order, despite the fact that the Boers followed us closely, and brought two 40-pounders to bear upon our moving line.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

Lourenco Marques, December 11.—The following despatch from Pretoria, dated Sunday, has been received here:—

President Steyn gives details of the fight at Stormberg Junction. The British, with six guns, attacked the Boers under Swanepoel and Olivier. They endeavoured to storm the entrenched positions of the Boers on the Kopjes, but after a severe fight were compelled to surrender. The prisoners are Major Kurgess (? Sturges), six officers, 20 non-commissioned officers, and 210 men of the Northumberland Fusiliers; and two officers and about 250 men of the Irish Fusiliers. It is impossible to state the number of dead and wounded British. The Boers captured 3 guns and two ammunition wagons.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE BOER COMMANDANT AT STORMBERG A RENEGADE SCOTSMAN.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily News" says that the Burghersdorp commando has been reinforced by three thousand Transvaalers, it is believed with the intention of attacking Bushman's Hoek. Contrary to expectations, the Boers have succeeded in repairing the Leeuwfontein bridge between Stormberg and Burghersdorp. The bridge is a large one, and though the British destroyed it with a view to its easy repair, it was wrecked completely. The railway is intact from Onverwacht to Molteno. The first break is towards Stormberg, just beyond Onverwacht, where there is a strong party of the enemy. Swanepol, the Commandant at Stormberg, has been superseded by Robertson, in consequence of disaffection. Robertson is a renegade Scotchman, and as Landdrost of Kroonstad was responsible for the outrages against the refugees. A Hottentot walking near Onverwacht was deliberately and without provocation shot at by two Boers. The Hottentot escaped to Cyphergat.

WOUNDED LYING ON THE VELDT.

Molteno, Monday.—General Gatacre's force is retiring upon Cyphergat, where it will await reinforcements.

The enemy were in a much greater force than was ever supposed. It is expected that they will consider themselves in sufficient force to advance soon and occupy Molteno. A runner has just come in with the news that numbers of wounded are lying on the veldt at the scene of the unfortunate action on Sunday. An ambulance detachment is leaving to bring them in.—Central News.

The account given by the "Cape Argus" of the Stormberg reverse indicates (says the "Times" correspondent) that there was considerable confusion in the course of the retreat. On one occasion, it is reported the artillery fired on a body of our own men who had not yet retreated out of a hollow, wounding several.

NEWS FROM GENERAL FRENCH.

ROSMEAD OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH.

The following telegrams from General Commanding Capetown were issued from the War Office on Friday:—

French reports, December 8:—All available forces from Naauwpoort marched December 5 to Tweeddale with complete transport, returning same day; neighbourhood of Taebus being reconnoitred on December 6 results not yet known. Rosmead occupied by Volunteers. Cradock also held strongly. Important points on Port Elizabeth line guarded by Volunteers.

Capetown, December 7.—Cape Police had skirmish this morning with the enemy at Haselton, 17 miles from Sterkstroom on Indwe line.

HOW ARUNDEL WAS OCCUPIED.

COLONIAL TROOPS UNDER FIRE.

Arundel, December 8.—Colonel Porter, with the 6th Dragoon Guards and Mounted Infantry, arrived here yesterday from Naauwpoort. The force alighted four miles from the town and advanced across the plain, half of the Dragoons on the left flank, the remainder on the right, and the Mounted Infantry in the centre, slightly to the rear. The Boers, who occupied the adjacent hills, on observing cavalry about to outflank them, retired to a second position on a ridge three miles to the north.

At daybreak Colonel Porter sent forward four companies of Mounted Infantry, who occupied a hill two and a half miles north of Arundel. A troop of Dragoons meanwhile reconnoitred the town, which they found evacuated by the Boers. The advance was then resumed in the same order as on the previous evening, the Mounted Infantry consisting of New Zealanders and Australians being again in the centre. Maalboschlaagte was reached about eight o'clock, and here the enemy were discovered on the hills traversing Rensburg's Farm. We could see them placing a large gun in position, over 100 men dragging it up a hill. As we had no artillery this prevented the continuation of the flanking movement on the left. The Dragoons on the right crossed the open plain and outflanked the enemy. The enemy opened with rifle fire, which was ineffectual and then brought two guns into action on our right.

The Royal South Wales Lancers reinforced the first line in the afternoon and were soon under fire. They sustained the only casualty of the day, a horse being killed. The enemy had previously gauged the range by means of a gun, and they dropped shells in us whenever our troops passed. The whole force was under fire for hours, and it is surprising that we had no casualties to record. The operations were entirely successful.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE IN NATAL.

IN TOUCH WITH THE BOERS AT COLENSO.

Frere Camp, December 11.—The cavalry reconnoitred to-day as far as Colenso. They came into touch with several hundred of the enemy, who fell back across the river. Shots were exchanged, but without result. The kopjes were observed to be thickly occupied by the enemy. All the five spans of the Colenso railway bridge have been broken, and two stone piers were blown up last night.—Reuter's Special Service.

COLENSO ROAD BRIDGE INTACT.

Frere, December 11.—Though the railway bridge at Colenso has been destroyed, the road bridge is still intact.—Reuter.

BRITISH STRONGLY POSTED.

Frere Camp, Dec. 12, 10-15 a.m.—The Union Brigade consisting of English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh Fusiliers, under Major General Barton, moved forward this morning along with several naval guns and took up a strong position without opposition within three miles of Colenso.—Reuter.

Frere Camp, December 11.—About 300 Kaffirs, hired to do fatigue work, have just marched into camp. They came in singing war songs and flourishing knobkerries and long staves.—Laffan.

FOREIGN ATTACHES LEAVE FOR FRERE.

Capetown, Monday Night.—In consequence of a telegraph message from Sir Redvers Buller the Foreign Attaches have left for Durban in the Guelph.—Central news.

NIGHT SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH.

NATAL VOLUNTEERS' GALLANT FEAT.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphed as follows on Saturday to the Secretary of war:—

"Frere Camp, Dec. 9, 4.5 p.m.—Following message received from Sir George White to-day:—

Last night I sent General Hunter with 500 Natal Volunteers, under Royston, and 100 Imperial Light Horse, under Edwards, to surprise Gun Hill. The enterprise was admirably carried out, and was entirely successful, the hill being captured, and a 6in. gun and 4.7in. howitzer destroyed with guncotton by Captain Fowke and Lieutenant Turner, R. E., and a Maxim was captured and brought back to Ladysmith.

"Our loss: one man killed, Major Henderson, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, wounded.

"At the same time Colonel Knox seized hill and one squadron 19th Hussars, rode round Pepworth Hill, burning kraals and cutting Boer telegraph lines. No casualties."

DETAILS OF THE SORTIE.

The war correspondent of the "Daily News" in Ladysmith has succeeded in getting through to Frere Camp (whence it was telegraphed to London) a full and graphic account of the storming of Lombard's Kopje, which he states, was planned and executed by General Sir Archibald Hunter. Accompanied by Major King as aide-de-camp, and Major Henderson as staff officer, with a force comprising a hundred Imperial Light Horse, a hundred Carabineers, about 400 hundred Border Mounted and Natal Rifles, General Hunter left camp at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, and marched five miles to the foot of Lombard's Kopje.

A field battery followed, but did not come into action. All the other troops in camp were under arms and ready to act in case of a reverse. General White cordially supporting Sir A. Hunter's plan with all the force possible.

At two o'clock the column reached the foot of Gun Hill, on which the Boers had in position a six-inch Creusot gun, with other artillery. Major Henderson, with fourteen guides directing our movements, led the force, the Imperial Light Horse on the left flank and the Carabineers on the right, up the precipitous boulder-strewn heights. The Border Mounted Rifles and the volunteers followed in support.

Nearly half-way up the difficult ascent a Boer outpost, apparently just awake, challenged us, and, receiving no answer, called to their friends above, "English on us, shoot." They then let off their rifles, and the explosive bullets flashed flame as they struck the rocks. A hurried fusillade from the crest of the hill was answered by a single volley, and then our men raised ringing cheers, apparently doubling their numbers by the reposition of the sounds. General Hunter, leading his officers, took up the command and ordering the men to fix bayonets, they climbed like lizards over the huge boulders in an irregular but orderly line. When our men gained the crest, they found the Boers in full retreat.

The Imperial Light Horse were the first to reach the Creusot battery, and claimed the breech as a prize. Sir A. Hunter, Major King, Colonel Edwards, Major Davis, and Major Henderson were among the first on the heights. The troops advancing fired volleys into the Boer camp, while the Engineers destroyed the Creusot and two smaller guns. A Maxim and an automatic gun were captured and brought

MESSRS. R. A. Everett & Co., who are making rapid strides as Sporting Publishers have just completed arrangements with the well known Nat. Gould (the most popular Sporting Novelist we have) for the publication early in 1900 of an entirely new work to be called "Nat Gould's Sporting Recollections." There will probably be a Colonial Edition as well as the ordinary English Edition. In addition to this, Messrs. Everett & Co., will in future publish the whole of this Author's Works. Another well known Sporting Novelist who is also publishing with this firm is Mr. Dix Russell, Author of "The Haughty Fire Hunt," and other well known Works. Both the books referred to will be issued in good time for the Racing season.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

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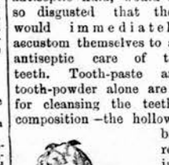
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.

Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



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One Night Treatment. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1897 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible, it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1898, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Lying-in Home, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE."

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dre sing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTEORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHENICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'KOKO for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'KOKO for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

(Signed) EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy.

These are the symptoms of impure blood, starved blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.

Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yuille St., Buninyong, Victoria, send us her photograph with the following story:

"I suffered terribly from general debility. I had no energy. I was tired in the morning as at night. It did not seem possible for me to keep up. I was thin and pale and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite, and daily grew weaker and weaker. I was finally completely exhausted. I read about

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I immediately tried it and began to improve at once. A few bottles completely restored me to health."

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RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22 and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STIMPENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY BRIDGES.

It is well known, of course, that all protracted campaigns involving the employment of large and organised armies call for some systematic method of crossing streams, and that there exist in consequence trained units for making bridges or the portable bridges appears as that accomplishes them. Any bridge which can be quickly put together and the materials of which can be transported and carried with an army may be termed a military bridge. It must be borne in mind, however, that if a military bridge is intended to be carried with an army it is also intended to carry an army across—columns of men, its cavalry, its artillery, its countless heavy waggons, its pontoons, its siege train and its steamers. It must carry all these, and it must do it with certainty and safety, hence no make-shift expedient, no so-called ingenious invention not tested by severe experiment should be applied. Now military bridges used for crossing streams or chasms will vary according to the nature of the obstacles to be bridged, and the materials available for the work, but in all cases where a stream is sufficiently broad to present beams being laid from bank to bank, a structure of a more or less complicated nature is required. At the time of writing the British forces in South Africa are on the eve of an advance from several points, and it may be definitely assumed that their progress will be frequently checked by the absence of bridges on the selected lines of march, or where these ordinarily exist, by their having been wholly or partially destroyed by the enemy. What steps will be taken and what precautions already exist for overcoming such obstacles it is proposed to furnish some brief particulars concerning each of these, but first let us consider the more important general rules to be observed when constructing military bridges. A roadway of 12ft. in width will admit of the passage of infantry in fours, cavalry in half sections, and all descriptions of military carriages, but 9ft. is preferable. The width of a double roadway must be 20ft. 6in., sufficient for infantry in file, cavalry in single file, and guns passed over by hand; while 14ft. 6in. will suffice for infantry in single file. The ramps at each end of the bridge must not be steeper than 1 in 7. Whenever practicable three bridges should be constructed—a light one for the infantry, a medium one for the artillery and cavalry, and a heavy one for the big guns and transport and commissariat waggons. Military bridges may be divided into three classes: First, floating bridges, which include the pontoon bridge, the bridge of boats, and the rack, raft, and flying bridges; second, fixed bridges, that is, trestle and pile structures; third, frame bridges, which are used to provide intermediate points of support where piers resting on the ground or floating on the water are not available. It is best to deal with each class separately, though it may be mentioned at once that the pontoon and trestle varieties are the only ones carried ready for fixing in portable form.

THE PONTOON BRIDGE.

Pontoon bridges should be first described, as they illustrate a military bridge in a form more nearly perfect than other floating bridges. The idea itself is very ancient, for the Romans are known to have had a species of pontoon to carry with their armies; hence, from a remote period, various expedients for creating a vessel of considerable flotation power yet light enough to be carried by ordinary boats such as framework covered by skins or canvas, have been brought forward. The French, it may be noted, were the first nation to possess a pontoon army, with a regular pontoon plant, and to organise a personnel by which it should be operated. The modern British pontoon bridge is formed of pontoons kept at fixed central intervals by handle fitting on to saddles, which rest on central saddle beams. The latest pattern of pontoon consists of a strong framework, to which are secured the sides and bottom of thin wood having canvas attched to both sides. It is made in two pieces, a bow piece 11ft. 6in. long, and a stern piece 9ft. 6in. long. These sections can be connected by coupling irons at top and bottom. Each pontoon weighs dry 9cwt.; it draws when floating in bridge 6in. of water, and each inch of immersion gives roughly speaking 500lb. of buoyancy. Each pontoon can be utilised as a serviceable boat capable of containing a considerable number of armed men. The advantage of the "split" pontoon, which has only of late years been introduced, is that it can be used in light infantry or heavy bridges, in light infantry bridges each section is used independently; in medium bridge two sections are joined together; and in heavy bridge a third section is tacked on to the two foregoing of complete pontoon, for each pier. A unit of the pontoon train consists of twenty pontoon waggons loaded with pontoons and superstructure, four pontoon waggons loaded with trestles and superstructure, six store waggons, and one forge waggon. Each of the twenty pontoon waggons carries one pontoon and superstructure for one bay, or span of 15ft., so it is therefore quite immaterial in what order the waggons are unpacked and the pontoons arranged in bridge. A British army corps taking the field is accompanied by one pontoon train carrying 100 yards of pontoon bridge and twenty yards of trestle bridge. Owing to their mobility and rapidity of construction, pontoon bridges are, for the valuable to be left for long in one place. Having served for the passage of an army, they must be replaced by bridges of a more permanent type, and thus set free for further operations in front.

OTHER FLOATING BRIDGES.

Bridges of boats are only utilised across rivers which are too rough and broad for ordinary pontoons. The best idea is to collect cargo boats of the small lighter and sailing-barge descriptions; to anchor each head and stern so as to form floating piers the intervals between them being regulated according to the different sizes of the boats employed; to lay on a frame of transoms and longways fir beams, which rise above the gunwales. This latter arrangement permits of the boats inclining considerably to either side without inconvenience to the roadway. Cask bridges consist of casks connected together so as to form the piers of a floating bridge, and seven butt-casks, lashed to gunnels by means of 1-inch rope, form an efficient substitute for a pontoon. Each cask having a total buoyancy of about 1,125lb. Raft bridge, that is where timber floating piers are resorted to in lieu of pontoons, boats, or casks, can only be utilised when an abundant supply of material—the lightest kinds of wood are preferable—is forthcoming. Their defects are that they are clumsy, heavy, apt to become waterlogged, and take considerable time to put together; while they have these merits, they are practically impervious to hostile fire, will last a long time, and can be constructed by inexperienced workmen. Raft-bridges, however, must not be used in a river where the current exceeds four miles an hour, since they possess little elasticity. Flying bridges are boats or rafts ancored by a long cable up stream and carried across by the action of the current acting obliquely against their sides, which should be fixed at an angle of 45deg., with the current. Straits and ferries are generally the most suitable parts of rivers on which to employ them, as being most free from irregularities of current or backwaters. A velocity of two miles per hour at least is wanted in the current. Flying bridges, however, cannot be employed on a large scale; they are best suited to act as ferries on a line of communication, or as despatch boats connecting stations where the regular traffic between each is not large enough to justify the existence of a complete though temporary structure of any of the kinds already described.

FIXED BRIDGES.

Trestle bridges are applicable to shallow rivers whose beds are sound and firm, and which are not subject to sudden floods. Compare with other bridges, trestles have the advantage of requiring but little timber, and of being portables. Ready prepared trestles, which fasten together with bolts and keys, are carried by the Pontoon Train. Four-legged and tripod trestles can, if timber of the requisite size be forthcoming, be made on the spot, but they are cumbersome affairs to adjust when complicated. Pile bridges are suitable for deep and muddy rivers, and when the communication is required to last for a considerable period, but they are as unsuitable as trestle bridges for streams liable to sudden floods. There can be no doubt that where a really strong bridge is required a roadway supported by piles is hardly to be excelled; on the other hand, its construction necessitates a pile-driver, the proper adjustment and working of which is a matter of time, labour, and in an enemy's country would inflict considerable damage. Both trestle and pile bridges simply bring the trunks of trees into the river like a stream, so that they may float down, and if not actually injure the piers by force of impact, at any rate block up the channels in between, thus seriously increasing the strain.

FRAME BRIDGES.

Unaccompanied by diagrams, it is quite impossible to describe in detail, even if space permitted, the various forms of trestles bridges under this heading. Suffice to say therefore, that the following are the principal types employed all of which have their intermediate points of support formed by spars, ingeniously arranged as arches, girders, &c., and held together by bolts and keys:—Single lock, providing one support, for spans of 30ft. or less; double lock, providing two supports, for spans of 40ft. or less; single sling, for spans of 50ft. or less; tension and double sling for spans exceeding 60ft. to 70ft. The first thing to be done before commencing any of these is to measure the gap to be bridged, and to draw a section of it with ropes and trestles full size on the ground. The width of the opening, the depth of the sides, and—most important of all—the length of the available spars, then decide the form to be given to the bridge. It is generally supposed that all military bridges are designed and constructed by the Royal Engineers accompanying the troops, but this is by no means the case. Of course, where very long, heavy, or important structures are concerned, the work may be entirely carried out by members of the scientific corps. All infantry battalions, however, while undergoing their annual course of field training, receive technical instruction in frame bridge building, and consequently they are supposed to be quite capable of erecting any of those first enumerated, under the superintendence of an engineer officer, who finally applies his own tests before opening the structure for traffic.

RAILWAY BRIDGES.

Another interesting branch of the subject is the remarkable constructions which will have to be applied to the improvisation of railway bridges in place of destroyed ones. Under skings of this character, however, must be carried out by skilled labourers and technical superintendence, and here our Royal Engineers probably will be assisted by the staff from local railway lines, in addition to having their labour much lightened by the presence of those skilled artisans, who, according to special arrangements, have been drafted into the corps from the Crewe and Doncaster works. In conclusion, it should be mentioned that grave responsibility is incurred by any officer who makes use of a military bridge without strictly conforming to the rules laid down by the Engineer officer in charge of the same.—*Daily Graphic.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th December, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer	inches 29·980
Dry Bulb	degrees 77·0
Wet Bulb	69·6
Dew Point	67·1
Relative Humidity	74·00
Extent of Cloud	Generally cloudy 9·0
Mean hourly velocity of wind in the day	miles 6·3
Rainfall	inches 0·00
Direction	from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. WNW., NW., NNW.

N. A. E. JOSHI, Director.

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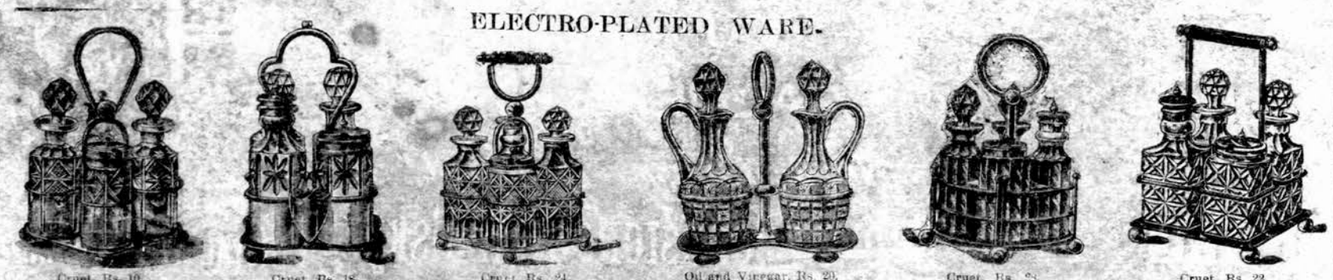

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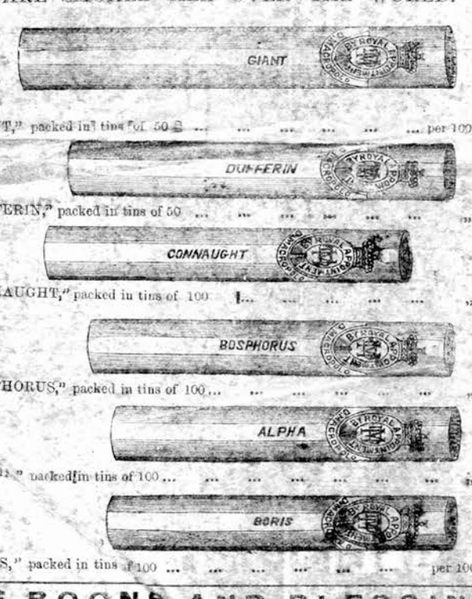

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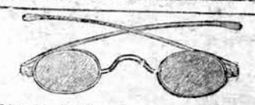

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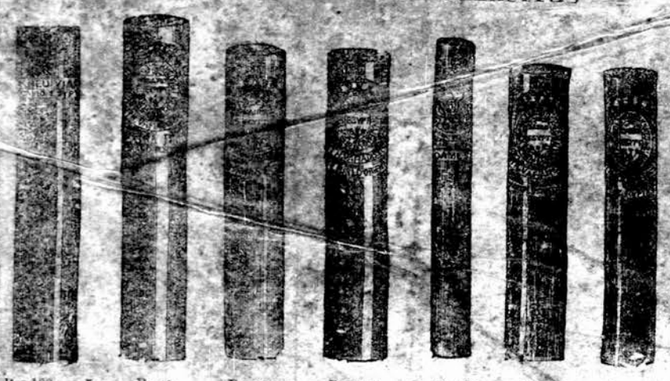

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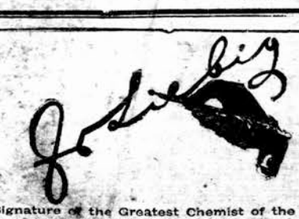

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